FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 22, 1861. [NO. 2303.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE BLOODY FIGHT AT CAMP GARNETT.

Fight at Rich Mountain.—This community, the State, and the entire South, feel an intense interest in the details and the result of the conflict which occurred in the neighborhood of the Rich Mountain on Thursday last, and we regret that we have not the means of gratifying them.

Passengers who reached here from Staunton on Sunday and on yesterday state that the reports received there are vague, inconsistent, and every way unreliable, and they can only report the same unsatisfactory statements.

From the best information we can obtain, the battle occurred on Thursday last, with a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Pegram, and consisted of only three companies, which were engaged in the fight. This small force kept in check, for some time, several thousand Federal troops; and although sorely pressed, we learn that not more than 40 were killed.

The gallant Lieut. Col. Pegram was seriously wounded, and was taken prisoner. Many of the men in his command, who were believed to have been killed or taken prisoners, have since the battle found their way into the camp of the Confederate troops.

The last heard of Col. Heck's command was that he was making his way through the mountains to join Gen. Garnett's forces, but as it was reported that Gen. Garnett had retired from Laurel Hill, and his position or destination unknown, it was uncertain when Col. Heck would join him.

Another Account.—On Thursday, about 3 o'clock, a battle took place between 250 Confederates against 4,000 Yankees. Our loss is supposed to be about 150 killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy from 300 to 500.

Mr. Hughes, a member of the State Convention from Randolph county, was killed by ten balls shot through him. All of Capt. Irvin's company, from Buckingham, were killed, together with all of his officers, except Lt. Col. Bondurant and fifteen men. Col. Heck escaped to Gen. Garnett, it is thought, and it is supposed that Gen. Garnett retired into Hardy or Pendleton counties.

Col. Scott came upon the field just as the fight was ended. His men begged him to let them attack the enemy, but he declined to do so, and ordered a retreat of his entire force, which was effected in good order, to this side of Greenbrier river.

The entire Valley is now in the possession of the Federal forces.

Col. Scott has with his regiment 30 or 40 prisoners—Union men—who were arrested by the militia of that section of the country.

Col. Pegram was taken prisoner.

It is thought the Hessians were 10,000 strong at Rich Mountain, and had a force from 18 to 25,000 at Laurel Hill.

It is related as an incident of the battle that Capt. DeLagnel, formerly of Petersburg, in command of an artillery company, after all his men had been killed, loaded and fired one of the pieces *five times;* and when the enemy came up to him, after he had received his mortal wound, with only strength enough left he drew his revolver and killed two of the Hessians.

We have received a great many verbal accounts of the fight on the 11th at camp Garnett. They are variant and in some respects contradictory. But they all agree in one particular: that our men who were engaged fought like heroes. For four hours less than 300 men withstood 3,000 and each one killed his man; for one of the best accredited reports we have represents the killed of the enemy at not less than 400.

On our side the killed and wounded and prisoners are not supposed to exceed 150. This, though disastrous in the loss of many noble and brave men, is one of the most gallant as it was one of the bloodiest fights on record. Blood shed in such profusion will make good the cause for which it flowed.—*Richmond Whig.*

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

RICHMOND, July 15, 1861.—*To the Editor of the Whig:* Camp Garnett is situated in a gorge just beyond the pass that runs between Rich and another mountain. On Tuesday last, Col. Pegram, knowing the importance of this point, detached three companies, (Buckingham Lee Guard, Rockbridge Guard, and Pryor Rifles,) and one gun from the Lynchburg Artillery, to secure the position at all hazards. They gained the height and about ten o'clock had built the breastwork to the height of two logs; meanwhile, the enemy, guided by the Union mountaineers, had by squads and companies reached a point beyond the breastworks and a little more elevated. Immediately they commenced an attack upon our unfinished breastwork from the distance of fifteen hundred yards. They advanced, and fired with minnie rifles incessantly. No execution however was done with these arms. Our loss was at shorter distances from the deadly fire of our brother Virginians. Approaching within five hundred yards, they began to feel the fatal shots from our boys. At this and shorter distances they were mowed down like wheat before the sickle. At every volley from us they fell back in confusion, but their overwhelming numbers pressed forward until they discharged their pieces in our very faces, then we thought retreat better than a fool-hardy death, and each one sought safety in flight down the other side of the mountain.

The whole force of the enemy was said to have been 4,000 thousand. Three thousand advanced to the attack, while the rest were held in reserve. Our whole force in the engagement was about two hundred and fifty. We held the enemy in check with this little handful for an hour and a half. Leonidas with his three hundred Spartans could have done no more. Our loss, considering all the circumstances, comparatively small; sixty will cover the whole. The Buckingham Lee Guard suffered most severely, having thirteen men, together with Capt. Irving and Lieutenant Boyd, killed. Capt. Curry, of the Rockbridge Guard, and Capt. Andersons of the Lynchburg Artillery, were among the killed. Four hundred of the enemy found a merited doom in death.

A sunset report says that Col. P. led six companies from his camp up Rich mountain to retake his position, but mistaking his way he missed his mark, and told his men to save themselves as best as they could; he would return and bring out the regiment. In this last attempt he was taken prisoner. Many of his men cut through the enemy and came up with our regiment in its retreat. This is the last we know of the affair.

The Fight in the Northwest.—LOUISVILLE, July 14.—The Rich Mountain fight, over which the Federals have been so jubilant, is rapidly losing its interest and reliability to them. The latest dispatch states that the Southern troops were 800 strong, with two cannon. The Southern loss was 75 killed and about as many wounded. The Federal loss was 11 killed and 35 wounded.

The above statement of the killed and wounded was approved by Gen. McClellan, but his own dispatches to Washington report his loss to be 20 killed and 40 wounded.

It is apparent that the invaders had made plans for certain victory, and sent bulletins before the fight. A courier, sent by McClellan, lost his way, and the General waited all day for a certain signal, which he failed to get, and the enterprise resulted only in the dislodgement of 800 Southern troops by five invading Federal regiments.

General Garnett.—This officer, who is now in north-western Virginia, commanding the Confederate forces in that region, was a Major in the U. S. Army, and has for some years been in Washington Territory. He is a Virginian, and said to be an officer of uncommon ability, and regarded by Gen. Lee with especial confidence.

From Gen. Garnett's Camp.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Laurel Hill Camp, Barbour county, July 7th, says:

This morning, at 6 o'clock, we were informed that the enemy had advanced in full force up the road from Phillippa, and were then only two miles fromour camp.

The Georgia Regiment, Col. Ramsey, was sent out one mile in advance, to meet them, and about 8 o'clock, three companies of the Regiment encountered about the same number of the enemy, who were deployed in the woods. An irregular fire was kept up until 11 o'clock, at which time the Georgia boys succeeded in driving the enemy back to the main body of the army. But one man was wounded on our side, and that a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy shot very badly. Our men report 11 of the enemy killed and a number wounded.

A young boy in the Georgia Regiment killed one of the enemy who was in advance and separated from the rest, and he immediately ran up and took his gun (Minnie musket) and accoutrements.

This evening, the 23d Virginia Regiment was sent out to relieve the Georgians. Firing commenced again at 2 o'clock and continued until 8 p. m. I was present during the whole time, on the ground. About ten steps from me one of Capt. Harrison's men was shot through the shoulder. The ball passed entirely through and entered the coat of Capt. H., who was a little in the rear. One of the Richmond Sharp Shooters was shot through the head and instantly killed. The enemy lost in the evening about 15 men and some wounded. I saw a good many of them fall.

The enemy were very near—just at the edge of the woods in which our men were deployed, and we could hear them talking distinctly; they kept up a continual yell, using all kinds of profane language. One man I saw mount the fence, wave his hat, with three cheers for Lincoln and groans for Jeff. Davis, but before he had given them, a ball from one of the Sharp Shooters ended him.

From Winchester.—On Wednesday last, a skirmish occurred near Bunker Hill, twelve miles from Winchester, between a company of our cavalry and the enemy, in which two of the latter were killed and three taken prisoners. No one injured on our side. The prisoners were brought into Winchester Thursday morning.

The reported return home of the Pennsylvania regiments belonging to Gen. Patterson's command is confirmed. Only three regiments, however, returned, instead of four, as stated Saturday. The reported firing upon the troops when they left is unfounded.—*Lynch. Republican.*

RICHMOND, July 14.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 10th, confirms the report of the capture by Captain O. Jennings Wise, of three companies of Federals.

Skirmishing on the Peninsula—Six Yankees Killed and Eleven Taken Prisoners!—The Yankees at Newport News have for some time past been sending out parties for the purpose of pillaging the farms of the residents of the Peninsula—robbing meat-houses, stealing fowls, and driving off cattle, hogs, &c. On Thursday last, an expedition was set on foot to surprise and if possible capture some of the thieving Yankees, who were fast becoming a terror in their neighborhood. Accordingly a party of 80 picked men was formed, composed of members from the Nottoway and Dinwiddie Cavalry, and possibly some from the Henrico Dragoons. After proceeding for some distance in the direction of Newport News, they divided into two companies—one to act as infantry and the other as cavalry, sent out their pickets and encamped for the night. The infantry were some distance in advance of the cavalry, and the men and horses of both parties were entirely hidden from view, should the enemy appear. About an hour before sunrise on Friday morning the pickets brought the welcome news of the enemy's approach. Their number was not less than 125, and most probably reached as high as 150—nearly double the number of our forces. But brave men are unappalled by numbers, and a fearless, determined heart, is equal to half a dozen cowards. Everything was put in order, and arrangements as to the action quickly completed. Meantime the enemy approached—and was allowed to pass the position of our forces. The time for action now arriving, our infantry closed in the road behind them. Discovering this, the enemy immediately wheeled and fired, but without hitting any of our men. The fire was returned, and five of the Yankees fell dead in their tracks. Our cavalry now commenced their charge; but the enemy, trained in the art of running, had gotten wind of their true situation, and without losing their "presence of mind" for an instant, turned and sped like wild turkeys through the woods. All were not so fortunate, however, for between the two divisions of our forces, eleven of the invaders were captured, together with the wagon and horses they had brought along to haul their ill-gotten spoils. In the wagon was found another dead body, which the Yankees had pitched in, making the number killed six. Pursuit was made after the retreating Yankees, but the woods were too thick to make it effective. The prisoners, and we believe all the dead bodies, were taken to Yorktown on Friday. Thus we have another successful and daring encounter to add to the list of brilliant deeds performed by Southern men during the short period of this contest. The fight took place about six miles from Newport.

Petersburg Express.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Lieut. J. C. Schermerhorn, of the Alabama Regiment, arrived in Richmond yesterday, via York River Railroad, in charge of a number of prisoners lately captured in the vicinity of Yorktown. The Adjutant General ordered them to be confined in the prison depot on Main street. Eleven of the prisoners were taken in the fight near Bethel last Friday; two are members of an Abolition regiment formed of the scum of Baltimore, who were taken by our scouts, just as they were coming over to deliver themselves up. Our men think they were out foraging and got in a tight place, which is not unlikely is the true solution of the matter. One of the prisoners is a man who has been living near Bethel for a number of years, and who has been in the habit lately of giving the enemy information of the movements of our troops, their number, &c. He would sometimes resort to the artifice of coming into the camp and selling a few ginger-cakes, and taking a few observations, depart for the congenial companionship of his Abolition allies. One of the prisoners is a member of Peyton's Artillery, (said to be a native of North Carolina,) who is charged by his Captain with treason.—*Richmond Dispatch, 16th.*

LITTLE ROCK, July 10.—A courier has just arrived from Fort Smith with reliable accounts of the fight.

Neosho has been taken by Ben. McCulloch, with 100 prisoners. He left immediately to reinforce Jackson, who was fighting the enemy thirty miles from Neosho. Accounts of the fight say Jackson took 100 prisoners, besides many guns and much ammunition.

The Publication of the Missouri State Journal Prohibited.—ST. LOUIS, July 13.—There is great excitement here in consequence of the reported order for the suppresson of the State Journal, but no disturbance has yet occurred.

Four hundred troops, under command of Col. McNeil, have removed the type, paper and fixtures of the State Journal office. The Colonel read an order from Gen. Lyon prohibiting the further publication of the Journal.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The houses of southern patriots were opened on Thursday night for rejoicings. Though not illuminated, the city looked bright. Dutch garden keepers and actors are not now so proud of their fellows Zeigle and Bœnsthin. A number of foreigners are reported to be leaving the city in fright.

We copy the following from the Nashville Gazette, of the 12th inst., but do not vouch for its accuracy:

"We learn from a gentleman direct from Hickman, Ky., that Gen. Prentiss, with a number of his men, left Cairo on Monday last and made an excursion down the river, some thirty miles. On Tuesday evening, he reached Wolf Island, and effected a landing. He afterwards left the boat and made a reconnoitering expedition through the country.

"A party of Missourians, numbering upwards of 400, who were stationed at different points on the opposite side of the river, watched his movements, and when he was known to be a reasonable distance from the boat, they crossed the river, surrounded Prentiss and his party, and took them prisoners."

RICHMOND, July 14.—Our city is to be thoroughly fortified immediately and in all directions. As the Baboon Government has declared that Congress shall never meet in Richmond, they will have to move this week to make their assertion good, and it is deemed prudent, at least, to be well prepared for the hirelings.

The North Carolina Sixth Regiment, while waiting yesterday for the train of the Central Railroad to be prepared, stacked arms on the Capitol Square, and were eloquently addressed by President Davis. This is one of the finest regiments that has yet passed through the city.

Cor. Petersburg Express.

More Arrests in Baltimore.—BALTIMORE, July 13.—Four men were arrested here to-day who were implicated in the seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas.

Opponents of the Administration.—WASHINGTON, July 13.—Speeches and votes in Congress, indicate that there are 5 Representatives and 7 Senators who oppose the administration.

Revolt.—Seventy-one members of the New York 25th Regiment were sent to jail in Washington on the 8th inst., for revolting. They were ordered to repair to the United States arsenal, and there exchange their Enfield rifles for the ordinary musket. The members above stated refused to comply with the order, when the Colonel of the regiment, finding the discontent becoming general, ordered their arrest. It is said that this discipline caused them to repent, and they were subsequently released. On the next day a portion of the Garibaldi Regiment revolted, and forced its way across the bridge into Washington, where, after they had halted, they were surrounded by United States regulars, to whom they surrendered. They were lodged in jail. The unpopularity of their Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel was the supposed cause. About thirty of the same regiment refused to accept Minnie guns instead of rifles, and were also lodged in jail.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Two ladies who enveigled the Connecticut captain Goodwin to his capture, have been arrested and held prisoners as a guarantee for Goodwin's return.

Clark, a member of Congress from Missouri, has been expelled for having served under the Missouri State law as a soldier.

From Washington City.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes to that paper as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Gen. McDowell was with Gen. Scott two hours last night. He recommends that no attack be made with less than 50,000 men, and that they be divided into three columns. Scott believes that the entire success of the war depends on the first important engagement. There is every reason to believe that Gen. McDowell has received his orders to march with the main body of his column (33,000) for Manassas, so that we may expect to hear of a grand battle probably on Monday next.

Since July 1st there have passed into Virginia 34,200 troops, with all their baggage, equipments and entrenching tools.

The Federalists at and near Falls Church are constantly stealing horses, negroes, poultry, and whatever else they can get their hands upon. "It's in the blood and must come out."

One of the Rhode Island soldiers yesterday drew his revolver and deliberately killed a fine horse belonging to Messrs. Kirkland & Dowling, valued at $350. The soldiers afterwards threatened to shoot the driver if he uttered a word. Five more of the Zouaves have been arrested for participating in the fire riot on Saturday last.

The time of many of the D. C. volunteers expires this week I doubt whether a single regiment can be re-enlisted for three years. They don't like to live on what they term "salt hoss" (bacon.)

The measles are raging with violence in the U. S. Government hospital in this city. This fact is studiously kept quiet by the officials.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1861.

THE WAR NEWS this morning is of a checkered hue. While we have suffered a serious disaster in Western Virginia, we have gained a great victory in Missouri—thereby gaining Missouri itself—supposing the accounts in either case to be reliable. See the details. As the Richmond Examiner says, "War is, ever was, ever will be, an alternation of intoxicating triumph and disheartening defeat." Yes, and we must learn to bear both triumph and defeat with something of composure. Defeat, especially, must only nerve the arm for a stronger blow the next time, for there is no such thing as subjugation to be thought of in this contest. It is one of life or death.

The capture of 1000 men by McClellan is doubtless a gross exaggeration, as we fear is that of 14,000 in Missouri.

A SAD LOSS.—No incident of the war thus far has affected this community so sadly as the death of Capt. J. A. d'Lagnel, who stood by his guns at the battle of Rich Mountain till all his men had been shot down by his side, and still continued to load and fire, and even after he had received his mortal wound drew his revolver and despatched two of the invaders. From the mis-spelling of his name in the Richmond papers there might have been some hope that it was not our gallant friend who had thus offered himself a sacrifice to his country; but the fact of his presence in that section of Virginia, and still more, the entire consistency of such noble bearing with the character of the man, removed all doubts.

It was Lieut. d'Lagnel's intention, when he left here three months ago, to deliver his company of soldiers at New York, to proceed to Washington, settle up his accounts, resign his commission, and retire to private life. But on his way from New York to Washington, (when people supposed, from seeing him in charge of a company of U. S. soldiers, that he was a yankee like themselves,) he heard so many expressions of diabolical hate to the South, that he at once resolved to offer his services in the army of the Confederate States. He received a commission as Captain of Artillery, which he accepted in preference to one as Lieutenant Colonel offered him by this State, simply as a matter of duty to his native State, in which as Captain he was to be employed.

His career has been short but glorious. His life has closed as a gallant officer and true man could wish for himself, though amidst the tears of wife and friends. Few men ever took so strong a hold upon the respect of a community as he did during his five or six months' residence here.

The following is from yesterday's Petersburg Express:

Death of a Truly Brave Man.—The news of the death of Captain J. A. DeLagnel, who was killed at the recent battle of Rich Mountain, cast a gloom unfeigned and deep over this entire community. Capt. DeLagnel was well and intimately known here, and esteemed as a high-minded gentleman, and a loyal and brave patriot. In his demise, the State will lose a citizen and a friend, and the Confederacy a gallant officer and a distinguished adviser. He was, we believe, a resident, though not a native of Alexandria, but had many relatives and connections in this portion of the State. In the Mexican war he served with much ability and great distinction in the artillery, and was in the Fayetteville (N. C.) Arsenal at the time of its surrender to the State authorities. In the late engagement, after every man at his gun had been killed, he loaded it himself and fired six shots at the enemy; and when at length he was bayonetted and mortally wounded at the cannon, he drew his revolver and killed two of the Hessians, before yielding up life. The name of such a man deserves to be held in immortal remembrance. His acts of gallantry in this hotly contested battle, where his two hundred and fifty men kept at bay for an hour and a half many thousands of the enemy, have never been surpassed. They are worthy of the romantic days of chivalry—and he doubly worthy the title of the "hero of the battle."

Capt. LeLagnel leaves a wife, but no children. His widow is now in this city, and had not recovered from the terrible blow caused by the death of her brother, the late Capt. C. F. Fisher, of the Petersburg Dragoons, when her cup of affliction is again filled to overflowing, by the decease of her husband. She has the heartfelt sympathies of the entire community.

OUR COAST.—The account brought here by letter from Wilmington on Monday last, that the yankees had landed on our coast below Smithville, turns out to have been a false alarm, though there are said to be three of Lincoln's war vessels off that part of our coast. A friend arrived here yesterday informs us that he saw one of them, a large three mast steamer. But they had landed no men, nor approached near enough to fire upon the forts.

Besides the attack upon Fort Hatteras, mentioned in our last, it is stated that an attack was made last week upon our small force, a single company, stationed at Oregon Inlet, about 40 miles above Hatteras and near Roanoke Island, who were compelled to seek shelter from the shells of the enemy.

We have seen a letter from an officer at Yorktown which says,—

"One of our Cavalry companies had a brush with the enemy yesterday the 12th, (at the same place where Col. Dreux was killed) and succeeded in capturing eleven prisoners, 2 Lieutenants and 9 privates, killing several. The prisoners arrived here last evening, and are all Germans, hard looking cases, especially the 1st Lieutenant, who has the most villainous countenance I ever saw. If they are a sample of old Abe's soldiers, I think we have no reason to fear of their ever subjugating us."

A rumor prevailed at Yorktown on Monday last, to the effect that Butler had sworn on that day to drive Gen. Magruder from the peninsula. Our men joyfully made all preparations to receive so distinguished a guest; but the day waned and night came on, but with it there came not Gen. Butler.

THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.—We have seen a letter from Weldon which states, that this company is considered the best in any encampment near that place. It has been highly complimented by many old army officers, and Maj. Clark, commanding at Garysburg, considers it better prepared for the field, in drill and equipment, than any company of the troops encamped near Weldon. Capt. Evans has been complimented with the command of the troops at Weldon.

THE 5TH REGIMENT.—Eight companies of Col D. K. McRae's Regiment passed through Petersburg on Tuesday en route for the seat of war. They were under command of Lt. Col. Jones, Col. McRae being detained at home by a sprained ankle. The companies were,

1. Company A—Captain Sinclair.
2. " B— " Hill.
3. " C— " Sneed.
4. " D— " Brookfield.
5. " E— " Reeves.
6. " F— " Garrett.
7. " G— " Goddin.
8. " H— " Douge.

The remaining two companies were to follow. The Express says, "This regiment, numbering nearly 1000 men, comprises in its ranks some of the finest fighting material of the Old North State, and is commanded by one of the most gallant soldiers and truest gentlemen in the South. On the battle-field, in fair fight or against odds, we may expect a most favorable account of them.

CAPT. MALLETT'S COMPANY.—A friend who visited this Fayetteville Company at Garysburg a few days ago, writes us that "Old Cumberland may be proud of her sons. They have now the post of honor in this Regiment. Col. Meares commends them highly for their drill."

[They are "Company A, 3d Regiment North Carolina troops, at present at Garysburg, N. C."]

Capt. Mallett's company was ordered to leave Garysburg for Richmond on the 16th, along with Capt. Drysdale's, Capt. Savage's and Capt. Parsley's, all of the 3d State troops.

COL. PETTIGREW.—We rejoice to learn from the Standard that Col. James Johnston Pettigrew has accepted the command of the 12th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, to which he was elected last week. As the Standard says,—

"On all hands he is acknowledged to be one of the most talented men in the country. He is a true son of the State. At an early day, his services were tendered to the State, but so far as we know, the Military Board have taken no notice of his tender. At last, the people, without his knowledge, have demanded his services. He lives in South Carolina—is a Colonel of a regiment in South Carolina which the Governor of that State could not spare to go to Virginia. Col. P. was anxious to be in the fight, and entered Hampton's Legion as a high private. The 12th regiment, without knowing he would accept, elected him their Colonel. He was telegraphed, and promptly replied that he accepted. He is at his post, we learn, and as soon as his regiment is ready he will take the field. We look for good results from this regiment, as we do from all our regiments."

Ex- Gov. and Ex-Senator Bragg has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Clark, and has accepted.

AN IMPOSTER.—We learn from the Petersburg Express that the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times wrote to that paper under date of July 3d, as follows:

"Hon. Charles Henry Foster, of North Carolina, was duly elected on the 12th day of June last to represent the First District of North Carolina, and has arrived with his certificate of election. Mr. Foster received all the votes cast at the polls in his district."

This is rich. Foster is the scoundrel whom the people of Murfreesborough lately ordered away, (probably on the day that he pretends to have been unanimously elected to Congress.) The people down there thought of hanging him, but we consider it fortunate that they did not, since his release may have imposed upon Lincoln's Congress such an unmitigated scamp, and upon his treasury a cost of $3000 a year, besides what he can steal. He will do Lincoln more harm than hanging him would have done the South good.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CITIZEN.—We regret to hear of the death of WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., of Raleigh, which occurred at his residence on Monday evening last. He was in the 85th year of his age; and had been a useful and public spirited citizen. He began life as a Printer, and during the latter part of the last century, as one of the firm of Hodge & Boylan, published a paper first in Halifax and then in Fayetteville. He removed to Raleigh with the seat of government, before the commencement of this century, and estabiished the "Minerva," which, under the joint management of himself and Mr. Lucas, (a brilliant writer,) became the leading organ of the old Federal party in the State. We suppose it is upwards of forty years since Mr. Boylan retired from the Editorial Chair, since which he has devoted himself to planting, so successfully as to have become one of the three or four most wealthy men in the State. As a brother Editor who retained his interest in the profession, we shall miss the cordial greeting which he always gave to us when we visited Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA MARBLE.—Our friend Henry E. Colton, Esq., who is never weary in searching out objects of interest and advantage to North Carolina, and who knows more about her mountains and minerals (not to mention some other things) than any one of our acquaintance, has presented us with three varieties of marble selected by himself from Nantihala Mountain, in Macon county, N. C., from which the deposite extends into Cherokee county, in quantities sufficient to last for centuries, even though we had a great city to quarry it. These specimens have been handsomely polished by Mr. Lauder, and are of three varieties, flesh-colored, variegated, and black—the latter being a fine marble for mantels. The variegated is so hard that it resists the chisel; the others can be worked into any shape, and polish readily and beautifully. There is a white marble also, but of that we have no specimen. Mr. Colton informs us that there is a fine vein of Lead ore extending along the strata of white marble in the Valley River country.

The proposed line of extension of the Western N. C. railroad to Ducktown passes for twenty miles along the line of this bed of marble.

MILITARY.—Jas. D. Radcliff has been elected Colonel, and O. P. Meares Lieut. Colonel, of the 8th Regiment of Volunteers, at and near Wilmington.

COTTON.—A New York paper says that the stock of cotton there does not exceed 27,000 bales, which will be exhausted during this month. An order has been forwarded to Liverpool for a lot, and other orders will follow, but it is not expected that much will be allowed to come thence. Sales at New York at 15½ to 15⅝.

It would seem that the attention of Uncle Abraham's cruisers has been directed to our coast, as, during the past week, they have been seen as thick as hops and as unpleasant as mosquitoes.

We mentioned on Saturday, the appearance of a large steamer off the western bar, and we learn that on Saturday a steamer, supposed to be a war vessel, anchored some distance from the beach, north of Confederate Point.

It would seem also, that on Saturday afternoon, a small corn vessel, empty, attracted the regards of one or more of the cruisers, when opposite a point of the coast about half way between Lockwood's Folly Inlet and Shallotte Inlet. The crew of the corn schooner escaped in their boat and came ashore. The schooner was burned, supposed by the Lincolnites, out of spite.

Wilmington Journal, 15th.

Handsome Present.—We learn that Col. Duncan K. McRae, of the Fifth Regiment of N. C. State troops, has been presented with a noble charger by Dr. Wiley Eppes, a patriotic citizen of Halifax, Va., but a son of the old North State. We understand that the horse is a magnificent specimen of his race. It is an appropriate present to one of the bravest and most gallant sons of North Carolina.—*Petersburg Express.*

Weapons.—Since the commencement of hostilities, and the consequent difficulty if not impossibility of getting arms from the North, we have seen some very serviceable blades made by our own workmen here, both Bowies and Swords. They were excellent in temper, made of the best of steel, and not at all deficient in finish. They were, in fact, far superior to the tools made in New England, to *sell* to the South, and with which to sell the South also.—*Wil. Journal.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

REPORTED DISASTER OF GEN. GARNETT'S COMMAND.

The battle of Rich Mountain, and the retreat of Col. Scott to Monterey, appear to have had an unpleasant sequel.

The general impression is that Gen. Garnett was then left alone and unsupported, with his communications cut off. McClellan, not caring to pursue Scott in his march towards Staunton, turned back on Garnett with overwhelming forces; and if his official dispatches are to be credited—(we have no other accounts of what then passed)—gave our troops, only 3500 in number, an inevitable defeat. Among those who then fell, according to McClellan, was Gen. Garnett in person.

Some light begins to dawn on these affairs, though it is yet uncertain. It appears that our misfortunes were due not more to the greater force of the enemy than to the division of our own troops. The whole command had been divided into three parts. The largest of the three under Garnett, in an entrenched camp, fourteen miles from Rich Mountain, and nearest the enemy; Scott, with about eight hundred, at Beverly, on the road leading to Staunton; Pegram, with some fifteen hundred, on Rich Mountain, in front of Beverly. Garnett's command was the farthest north, and faced McClellan's army.

It is said that McClellan deceived Garnett by leaving a small number of his men in his lines, and made a night march down to Rich Mountain. Here he attacked Pegram, as stated yesterday; and that officer, being unsupported by Scott, for reasons now only known on *ex parte* statements, was dislodged from his position and his troops disordered. It appears, however, that the loss in killed and wounded was not greater than the enemy, and there is now much doubt whether Col. Pegram was himself taken, as at first stated. Most of them, it is said, have since come in to Scott's command.

This latter officer retreated down the Staunton road to Monterey, burning a bridge on the route behind him.

The rest is only known from McClellan's dispatches. It would seem that when Garnett learned the result of the affair at Rich Mountain, he left his camp and attempted a retreat into Hardy county; but it was too late. He was compelled to give battle with greatly unequal numbers, lost his baggage and a considerable number of prisoners, and fell himself in the action. The rest of his command is now stated to be under Col. Ramsey, of Georgia.

Colonel Scott has been entrenched at Monterey by General Jackson, of Georgia. If it be the same who commanded the Georgia troops in the Mexican war, and who was afterwards Minister at Vienna, our affairs have fallen into able hands.

Such at present appears to be the nearest approach to accuracy and clearness that the contradictory nature of the reports brought to town permit. There does not appear to have been a great effusion of blood. McClellan himself states it only as a trifle. That General was the superior of his opponents in skill and numbers; hence we have met with a disaster, the moral effect of which is undoubtedly bad for our cause, but only temporarily so. A few days will change the scene.

McClellan is probably at Beverly. His intention is said to be to establish his headquarters at Lewisburg, in ten miles of the White Sulphur Springs.

Another Account.—We give the following paper, as furnished us by a gentleman in Scott's command:

I left Montery Monday morning. There were then at that place the following troops: The 44th, Col. W. C. Scott; a Regiment from North Carolina, Colonel Lee; a Georgia Regiment, under the command of Col. Johnson, and five companies under command of Major Tyler. The latter had reached Montery at great peril from Rich Mountain. Gen. Jackson was in command, and had inspired confidence in the troops. The 44th Regiment had suffered much by this long march, which lasted four days and nights; but, with the exception of fatigue, the men were well. The accident caused by the overturning of a wagon has been already reported. Another unfortunate affair had occurred. Some prisoners made an effort to escape, and the guard fired, and by some misapprehension the fire was continued at random by some of the companies, by which three or four soldiers were killed, whose names I do not know, but some were members of the Richmond Zouaves.

Col. Scott arrived too late to take part in the noble fight at Rich Mountain. When he got to the scene of action, the battle was over, and he could hear the shouts of the Lincolnites in the late camp of our friends.

Col. Scott sent two expresses; both were killed. He could get no information as to the position of the enemy, and he ordered a retreat, which was done in good order. He carried with him a large train of Government stores, which are now at Monterey.

Col. Scott then fell back as far as Greenbrier river where he met Col. Johnson, of a Georgia Regiment, who being the ranking officer, ordered the command to fall back to Monterey, at which place he met a North Carolina Regiment, under General Jackson, who assumed command of all the forces at that point. When I left, it was not determined where we would take position.

I can but hope that Col. Pegram is safe. I have not heard from him since one o'clock Thursday night. Capt. DeLanier fell at his guns, having fired five times after his whole detachment had been killed.

The Buckingham Lee Guard and the Pohawtan Rifles suffered severely. They held their position for three hours at immense odds.

The enemy, in full force, are at Huttonsville, ninety-five miles from Staunton. Every man should now rally to the rescue. Be not discouraged. Give us half a chance and the day is ours.

Federal Accounts.—CINCINNATI, July 16.—A dispatch to the Gazette reports that Laurel Hill was evacuated on the night of the 11th instant. The Confederate troops were overtaken by the advance of the Hessians on the 12th, when the rear showed battle to cover their retreat. At the next ford, General Garnett was killed. Col. Ramsey, of Georgia, succeeded General Garnett in command, and the pursuit ceased. The result of the whole affair is, that Laurel Hill camp, with equipage, forty baggage-wagons, field chest and two regimental banners were captured. Four Georgia Captains and Lieutenants were taken among the prisoners. General Garnett and twenty of his men were killed. The General's body is at headquarters, awaiting orders from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Gen. McClellan's official despatches confirm the report of Gen. Garnett's death. Two hundred of his men were killed and 1000 taken prisoners. Seven guns were captured.

Glorious News.—Great Battle in Missouri.—MEMPHIS, July 14.—News reached Little Rock yesterday, *via* Pocahontas, that Gen McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked the Federal army, 14,000 strong, at Springfield, Missouri, killing 900.

The Federals surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

Enthusiasm in Missouri.—ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Gen. Harris has determined without the loss of a moment to rendezvous in Calloway county as speedily as possible. Young men are leaving in squads of tens and hundreds for the rendezvous in the western part of the State.

Gov. Jackson's followers are becoming bold and defiant. The telegraph wires are all cut around Boonville. There is nothing reliable from the Southwest.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—The correspondent of the Petersburg Express states that the yankees occupied Harper's Ferry on the 15th inst.

Sunday night our pickets shot three of the Yankees and took five prisoners. It is said we average three killed and three prisoners every day throughout the week.

Our scouts from the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, twelve miles from Winchester, report the enemy as advancing on Winchester with a large force.

NEW YORK, July 15.—It is stated that the privateer Sumter has conveyed to the Cuban ports six prizes. The authorities will hold these prizes there pending advices from Spain. The Sumter has been ordered to sea.

Troubles of the Blockade.—WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Seward has made a demand upon the Spanish Government, through the Minister here, for a surrender of the prizes carried to the Island of Cuba by the privateer Sumter.

Lord Lyons has called the attention of the Lincoln Government to the fact that private parties have been allowed to run the blockade on the Chesspeake Bay.

Georgia.—This State has sent off 14,000 men, has 10,000 to 11,000 more about ready to go, and this is only half, or a third, of what she can and will do; says the Augusta Chronicle.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS AT AUGUSTA, GA.

A great gathering of the people of Richmond county, Ga., took place at Augusta on Thursday, to hear a speech from Vice President Stephens on the subject of a cotton or produce loan to the Government. From a report of his remarks in the Augusta Constitutionalist, we extract the following:

I do not know, said the speaker, whether Mr. Lincoln can raise his required amount of men and money; but if he does, we must be ready to meet him, with men and money, and drive back his myrmidons from our soil. We have, at least, upon a reasonable estimate, 700,000 fighting men, and, if necessary, every man must go to the battle field. Mr. Lincoln should remember, and we, too, should reverentially remember, that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but that it is God who gives the victory to the right.

Six hundred thousand Persians, led by Darius against the Confederate States of Greece, furnish an example of freemen fighting against greater odds than in our case. When this vast host invaded Greece, those small States could raise but 11,000 men; these met a large portion of the enemy upon the field of battle and put them to flight —60,000 Persians being left dead upon the field.

Men of the South! let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, let us remember that we are fighting for everything that is dear—let us, like our fathers, appeal to the God of Battles for the justice of our cause, and nerve ourselves for the conflict—remembering that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

This is really and in truth the second war of independence. The fundamental principle of American Constitutional Liberty is that announced in the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed on the 4th of July, 1776, by the deputies of all the thirteen Colonies, which, from that day, constituted the original thirteen States—that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and all the other Northern States, united with Georgia and all the other Southern States in proclaiming this great principle to the world, on that ever memorable day; and for its maintenance they pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor;" and yet, strange to say, Massachusetts and all the other Northern States are to-day putting forth their utmost energies to coerce, subjugate, and govern eleven States against their consent and will. We stand where our fathers stood, battling for the same principles, and prepared to risk, as they did, everything for their maintenance.

Whatever number of men shall be required they must be raised, equipped, and sent forth to battle; and whatever amount of money will be necessary to support them in the field must be raised; whether it be fifty millions, or a hundred millions, or two hundred millions per annum. The resources of the country are ample. The taxable property of the eleven Confederate States, upon a reasonable estimate, cannot be less than four thousand millions of dollars. The taxable property of Georgia alone last year was six hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The requisite amount might not be easily or readily raised by taxation. The wealth and resources of our country do not consist in money; they consist chiefly in productive capital. The ability of a people to maintain wars, depends greatly upon the annual yield of its productive capital. In this particular, perhaps, no people, of the same number in population in the world, are superior to us.

Our wealth consists mostly in agriculture. Our products command money. We grow staples of immense value, both intrinsic and extrinsic. This is especially true of cotton—it is the great motor of commerce. Its money value, upon an average estimate, is about two hundred millions of dollars per annum. But it exerts a power far above its money value. It puts into operation thousands of millions of capital in Europe, to say nothing of the large amounts lately (and until this war was waged upon us,) in operation by it in the Northern States.

This staple must be had by other nations, by England and France, especially, or the greatest distress will be felt by the millions of their people who are dependent upon it for their daily bread.

The plan of the Government for raising the means to carry on the war, which is submitted to you to-day, is to take a loan from the planters of the net proceeds of such portion of their crops as they can spare. In other sections, loans on the proceeds of grain and breadstuffs will be taken. Here, we produce cotton—our surplus is cotton.

Should the crop amount in value to the estimate of two hundred millions of dollars, and one-half be loaned in this way, the sum of one hundred millions of dollars may be put within the control of the Government, which, upon the basis of present estimates, would support an army of two hundred thousand in the field. This process could be kept up for years, if our enemies are so disposed, without serious injuries to our resources; and should heaven favor us, as heretofore, with seasons—with the early and the latter rain—we should have to resort to taxation only to pay the interest on the bonds, and maintain the public credit. The interest will have to be paid by taxes, and if the plan proposed by the Government is not sustained by the planters, the money will have to be raised by taxation. Even before this loan can be made available, a tax of fifteen millions, to meet necessary wants, may have to be levied.

It is believed that the planters could do this without any serious inconvenience. For the proceeds of that portion of their crops so contributed, they will receive Government bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. This they will receive instead of bank bills. The subscription is in the following words: [Here Mr. S. read the form of subscription to the loan.]

In answer to numerous inquiries, it might be proper to state, that these bonds were not intended to answer the purposes of currency. They are not intended to pass as money. Upon their face they are transferable as notes made payable to bearer, but they are unsuited, in form and size, for a currency or a circulating medium. That is not their object. They are only intended to be given for the surplus of the crop—that portion which the planter can spare over and above his immediate wants—that which he is able to lay up instead of vesting in other property.

Whether they will pay debts or not, will depend very much upon the nature of the debts. All who hold notes upon money lent—looking to annual interest, will doubtless take Confederate bonds in payment of such debts, and be glad to get them. For the bonds will bear eight per cent. interest, instead of seven—and the interest will be paid every six months. Those, however, who are in debt, had better first see their creditors, and know whether they will take the bonds in payment. On this point it is important that no one should be mistaken; the bonds are not suited or intended as a currency, to meet the ordinary current expenses and debts of the family and plantation. And yet, there can be but little doubt that if any one should sell his whole crop for bonds, and should want the money for them, he could easily and readily dispose of them to some person, who will have the money to lend. The entire amount of the money on private loan in the country will soon seek these bonds as an investment. The legislature will, doubtless, at an early day, authorize all trust funds to be vested in these stocks, which will cause a great demand for them.

Should the war be a short one, the bonds at no distant day will very certainly command a premium—that is, if we succeed in the war and establish our independence. In that alternative, they will be the very best security, and the very best investment. The other alternative he did not take into the account—that is, the contigency of our being beaten in the contest. Should such a calamity befall us, candor required him to say that the bonds would be worth nothing. But even then they would be worth as much as anything else we have. In that event, lands would be worth nothing, plantations would be worth nothing, cotton would be worth nothing. So that if we succeed, the bonds will be a good investment; and we if fail, they will be just as good as anything else.

As to the duration of the war, he could not give them even a probable conjecture. In every view of the subject, it was a most irrational and unnatural war. Those who were waging it would, upon all reasonable principles, be the greater sufferers from it. They lived by their trade, their commerce, their navigation, their manufactories, all of which they enjoyed chiefly with us. The Northern States sold to the Southern not less, perhaps, than two hundred and fifty millions of their products anually. The market is cut off; with that, the resources of their wealth and prosperity are cut off. How long they can stand this, is beyond human ken to divine. When fanaticism bears sway it is useless for reason to attempt even speculation. One thing, however, he thought he could affirm with confidence, and that was, that the war would last until the enemy was whipped and driven from our soil—and the best way to whip them soon, and drive them from the country and end the struggle, was to send men enough to do it at once, and subscribe money enough to sustain those men in the field.

He concluded with a compliment to the ladies —though the topics he had discussed related rather to the action of men, yet women could exert great influence in carrying out the objects of the Government in its policy—the influence of woman was great in any department of life, though wars were not the proper sphere or theatre for them; but even in war their influence held sway over the hearts and spirits of those engaged in battle. Many a soldier upon the battle field would feel encouraged in the hour of conflict, when he thought that a mother's prayers and the thoughts and hopes of some fair one were following him to the scenes of his trials and his dangers. He was proud to say that the men of his native State (Georgia) had done their duty and were still willing to do more; and the women, too, have done their part, arduous as it is. In several of the counties the ladies had done nobly in the way of providing garments and comforts for the volunteers. And Old Richmond, too, had acted nobly; ten companies in the field—nearly one-half her voting population—and others still ready to go —while the women had done their duty as nobly as the men. This, he felt was no small compliment to them. But there was still one way more in which they might aid the cause. Perhaps some of them had been promised a new carriage, a new set of furniture, or some other luxury. Let them say to their husbands, "I can do without this now; give its value—give all you can—to the cause of your country." He felt sure they would not hesitate to do this.

To the men he would say, that he did not want them to subscribe now—go home, think over the matter, think of their country, their homes, and their firesides—think of subjugation—and then do your duty. I now leave the subject, said the speaker, with you, with your country, and God.

Mr. Stephens then sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

The Confederate Armory.—Let our Confederate Congress look to the propriety of establishing an armory at the Deep River Coal Mine region of North Carolina. Here is the proper point for such an establishment. The Virginia manufactures of arms, from Harper's Ferry, have been transferred to North Carolina. A better region could not be chosen. Spartanburg, in South Carolina, comes next. Her want of coal is her chief deficiency; but, to compensate this, she has abundance of cheap wood fuel, and the railroads penetrate almost to the mines. One word to our readers. Every man who knows, or thinks he knows, an important fact for the use of these States, must come forward. Let the friends of the Deep River Coal Mines bestir themselves.

Charleston Mercury.

Wanted Immediately.

FIFTEEN young and strong Men to fill up the ranks of Company F., (Cumberland Plough Boys) Fourteenth Regiment N. C. Volunteers. Application may be made to Col. John H. Cook of Fayetteville, who is authorized to receive recruits. None but good sized men need apply.

JONATHAN EVANS, Capt.

July 16. 40-2:

NOTICE.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL of the State having requested the Sheriffs of the State to collect all the arms of every description belonging to the State, this is to inform all persons having such arms, that I am prepared to receive them and to forward them to the Adjutant General's Office.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.

Fayetteville, July 16. 40-tf

BLACK HAWK COLT

GOLD SEEKER,

For sale.

MOST of the parties interested having gone to the war, the subscribers are desirous of closing their investment in the above celebrated Horse, and propose to offer him for sale at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of August next.

Gold Seeker was purchased by the subscribers, in March 1860, of T. B. Derick, a celebrated stock raiser of Noyan, Canada, at the sum of $1575. He was sired by Gold Finder, and Gold Finder by old Vermont Black Hawk. His dam is a large bay mare of the Black Hawk stock, and is a very fast trotter. He was 4 years old on the 19th inst., is 15 hands high, and in color is a beautiful dapple bay. He has been in use above a year, and some of his colts will be exhibited on day of sale. Persons from a distance interested in the introduction of blooded stock will do well to attend the sale.

Testimonials as to pedigree, and every information desired, will be frankly furnished. Terms made known at sale. E. SPEARMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, July 20, 1861. 41ts

☞ The horse may be seen for the present at the Stables of Mr. Troy, in this place.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

THINGS AT THE NORTH.

A very intelligent gentleman, recently from New York, gives us sundry items of information touching the great Yankee nation. First and foremost, the Great Gotham is substantially a thing of the past. Its glory is departed; its merchant-princes are not; its once crowded thoroughfares are empty and dreary; its palatial hotels are deserted, and board can be readily obtained at the magnificent St. Nicholas at $10 a week. It is certain if the Yankees ruin us, that we shall have the consolation of knowing that they are very near the gulf of perdition themselves. They are represented as frantic with rage at the desolation among them and the still more appalling desolation that impends. In the blindness of their fury they give way to the most contradictory absurities. In one breath they donounce the South as poverty stricken and worthless, and in the next they protest that they cannot possibly do without this poor region, and will expend every life and every dollar among them rather than relinquish it. They are quite as furious against England as against the South, and call down as heavy imprecations upon her head as upon *Secessia* itself. From what our informant heard, he inferred that no love was lost on the part of the English, either in New York, or at home. One of the first houses in New York had received a letter from England, which gives an indication of John Bull's feelings toward the insolent Yankee nation. The writer said that such was the dissatisfaction among the commercial and manufacturing classes, with the Yankee, that if he were to go round, he could in a few hours raise enough money to fit out a first-class steel plated steamer to be presented to Jeff. Davis. The liveliest sympathy pervades both these classfor the success of the Confederate States; and their influence would, before long, be felt on the governing class.

It is a well ascertained fact, that the armies of the North do not contain more than two per cent of Black Republicans. These scoundrels, who have created this war, keep out of it, except in the safe, fat places—the commissary or quartermaster's department—where they are coining money, by robbing the soldiers and public. The armies are made up almost entirely of democrats and foreigners—principally Hessians—who are fighting for pay.

The North abounds with the strangest rumors in regard to matters and things in general in the South. The Southern people and soldiers are all at the point of starvation; President Davis and Gov. Letcher are in battle array against each other; and General Lee has resigned and set out forthwith for Washington to join old Scott. The papers are crowded with this glorious news. We had supposed them better advised of our movements. Bnt they are smitten with the blindness that precedes destruction.—*Richmond Whig.*

Losses of New York by the War.—The New York World says:

The city of New York has suffered by the Southern rebellion and repudiation little, if any, short of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It continues to lose, every day, by stagnation and inaction. Whole classes of merchants have failed. Credit has fallen to its lowest ebb. The great body of commerce is paralyzed.

Recruiting for the U. S. Regular Army.—It is now becoming evident that the eleven new regiments ordered for the United States regular army cannot be raised in any seasonable time by the usual recruiting system. The number of accepted men at all the rendezvous opened thus far —and for each regiment there are four or five, and often more, offices—does not exceed 140 persons, and at this rate it would require nearly half a year to organize the 10,000 soldiers required. There is an impression that ultimately the idea of these permanent regiments will be abandoned. The regular army, if these were added to it, would consist of little less than 40,000 soldiers.—*Ibid.*

Lord John Russell on the Blockade.—We see by the latest telegraphic news that we have from Europe that an important explanation had been made of the law of blockade by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, with reference to the New Granadian question. The following is the telegraphic summary, as we find it reported in the advices dispatched from Halifax:

In the House of Commons, Mr. Berkley asked whether the Government recognized the right of New Granada to close or blockade certain ports?

Lord John Russell replied that, in case of rebellion, a Government had the right to close ports; but if, in case of civil war, ports were *de facto* occupied by insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law. The British naval commander, therefore, will not recognize the closing of such ports.

The European mails will probably give us fuller information of this important declaration, the application of which to the Southern question seems not only to be direct, but rather to have been intended.

From France.—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune of the 21st June, after copying the article from the Moniteur, in respect to the recognition of the Confederate States, adds:

I cannot see what more we wish at present. The English and French Governments act with common accord upon all questions arising in consequence of the new state of things on your side. Your customhouse clearances are recognized, your flag floats at Havre and at Liverpool, Southern men are allowed to travel wherever they please, without the *vise* of Federal consuls; English and French consuls hold *officieuse* intercourse with your officers. I repeat, we want no more at present.

The Confederate Commissioners to Europe look anything but careworn. I am not authorized at present to say anything more.

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, May Term 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said county, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, the following TRACTS of LAND, or as much thereof as will pay the tax and costs thereon for the year 1859, viz:

Acr's	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Tax.
633	A McN Currie,	Joining Neill and John Sinclair,	$10 60
62½	R M & W Willis,	White Oak Swamp.	6 25
200	N A Campbell,	Bute's Neck,	3 15
285	Enoch Ellis,	Great Marsh,	3 85
170	Henry Paul,	Short Swamp,	2 70
210	Jonathan Sterling,	Gallberry,	2 70
1250	Sidney P Klarppe,	Bookfish,	21 14
215½	Alex't McArthur,	Ditto,	3 85
140	Neil Graham,	Middle Swamp,	3 10
100	James McKellar,	Ashpole,	2 70
1116	Neill McDonald,	Ditto,	17 62
210	Willis Pitman,	Ditto,	2 70
60	James Dean,	Hog Swamp,	8 27
170	Mary Hill by R Hill,	South Ashpole,	2 15
250	Daniel Morrice,	Sand Ridge Bay,	2 95
50	Robert Morrice,	Howard's Bay,	1 50
190	Jas Bass or Judy Burns,	Bay Branch,	1 95
150	William Ivey,	Indian Swamp,	1 95
204½	Caleb Britt,	Broad Ridge,	1 25
100	Alex't Britt,	Hog Swamp,	1 00
50	Thomas Collins,	H Pen Branch,	1 00
380	Benj'n A Ivey,	Flowers' Swamp,	4 20
40	Solomon Willoughby,	H Pen Branch,	1 83

July 12, 1861. REUBEN KING, Sh'ff. 40swlt*5t

The Battle Opened at Manassas! The Lincolnites three times Repulsed with great Loss!

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 18, 10 p. m.

Gen. P. T. Beauregard, of the Confederate forces, met the Lincolnites to-day and achieved a great victory. At day-dawn this morning the enemy appeared in large force at Bull Run, three miles northwest of Manassas Junction. The commander on the Federal side was unknown.

The height of the battle was at four o'clock this afternoon, and the firing ceased at 5 p. m. The enemy, although in large numbers, were three several times repulsed with considerable loss, and finally retreated in great confusion.

Our casualties are small.

The First and Seventh Virginia regiments were prominently engaged in the fight.

Col. P. T. Moore, of the First Va. Regiment, a citizen of Richmond, was slightly wounded.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans, under Major Walton, manned their guns in admirable style, and inflicted terrible punishment on the Federalists.

The fight ranged along the margin of Bull Run for a distance of about one mile.

Wm. Sangster, of the Alexandria Riflemen, achieved a great feat. At the crack of his rifle, one Federal officer of high rank fell, mortally wounded, and died, it is supposed, instantly. His horse, a splendid animal, was secured by our troops, and seven hundred dollars in gold were found on his person.

Captain Dulany, of the Seventeenth Virginia ment, was wounded in the arm.

A shot from the enemy's guns passed through the kitchen of the house where Gen. Beauregard was at dinner.

The enemy, it is supposed, discovered the General's whereabouts.

The heartless scamps fired into our hospital, where we had a yellow flag flying.

Another Account.—RICHMOND, July 18, 11½ p. m.—Apparently reliable advices from Fairfax, say that the Federals advanced this morning with ten thousand men. After four hours hard fighting, the Lincolnites were repulsed by seven thousand Confederates under Gen. Bohnam, with immense slaughter.

When last seen they were retreating upon Alexandria.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 18, midnight. In the First Virginia regiment, Col. P. T. Moore's, the following casualties occurred:

[Here follows a list of one Captain (Lee) mortally wounded, the Colonel (Moore) wounded, one Major (Harrison) mortally wounded, 2 privates mortally wounded, 3 killed, and 13 missing. All Richmond men.

It is said the enemy fought well, and threw chain shots.

Movements of Patterson's Army.—BUNKER'S HILL, VA., July 17.—General Patterson is moving on Winchester, and will reach there Thursday night with a force of 21,000. It is supposed that Gen. Johnston will skirmish heavily, but will not fight a pitched battle.

The Battle of Rich Mountain—Command of Gen. Garnett.—LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Gen. Garnett's forces did not exceed 5,000, and Gen. McClellan's Federal forces were about 22,000. The Federal troops were in three columns. Gen. Morris had flanked the Southern troops on the North, General McClellan approached on the South and General Rosencrantz advanced in front. Gen. Garnett's command stood their ground to the last possible moment of safety, and the retreat must have been admirably managed, as the pursuers had no opportunity of using their small arms. This was owing to the fact that the rear was well guarded. In the retreat of the Confederate troops, they were twice outflanked by convergent columns.

At the last accounts, only twenty of the Southern troops were killed, and they were successfully retreating towards St. George. The Federals evidently indulged the hope that Gen. Hill, who was at Oakland, would harrass the Confederates in their retreat towards Hardy county.

It must be remembered that Gen. Garnett's troops have kept Gen. McClellan's columns in check for several weeks.

Safety of Lieut. Col. Pegram.—RICHMOND, July 17.—The following letter has been received here. It is addressed to Col. Pegram's mother who resides in this city.

"GREENBRIAR RIVER, July 13.—To Mrs. Gen. Pegram:—Col. Pegram was not hurt or injured in the battle of Rich Mountain. We parted late after the fight, and he has gone to join Gen. Garnett. Deeply regretting that you should have been annoyed by the report of his fall, I remain the warm friend of your noble son.

NAT TYLER."

Gen. Garnett.—The Lincoln accounts of his death are to the effect that he attempted to rally his men, but in doing so he was struck dead by a ball passing through his spine and coming out on the right breast.

His body will be embalmed and forwarded to his friends. He was formerly a Major in the Federal army, and was breveted for gallant conduct at Buena Vista, under General Taylor.

The following is McClellan's official account, which must be taken subject to his known habit of lying:—

HUTTONSVILLE, July 14th.—To Ed: Townsend: Garnett and forces routed. His baggage and one gun taken. His army demoralized. Garnett killed. We have annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia, and have lost 18 killed and not more than 40 wounded.

We have in all killed at least two hundred of the enemy, and their prisoners will amount to at least one thousand. Have taken seven guns in all. I still look for the capture of the remnant of Gen. Garnett's army by Gen Hill.

The troops defeated are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians. Our success is complete, and secession is killed in this country.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Northern accounts say that Garnett started to succor Pegram, but was met by Pegram's flying forces who produced such a panic among his men that he ordered a retreat of his whole force of 8,000 men, which started off in haste and disorder. McClellan then came up with Pegram, who proposed to surrender all that remained of his force, admitting that he had a hundred and fifty killed, and the rest, except those he offered to surrender, scattered in the woods, God knows where. Gen. McClelland offered to treat them as prisoners of war, but expressly stipulated that he could give them no guarantee whatever concerning the disposition the Government might eventually make of them for having taken up arms against its authority, it not being in his power to relieve them of their liability to the law on that account.

Gen. Pegram accepted those terms, and between 600 and 700 accordingly surrendered. With the prisoners Gen. McClellan made in the previous forty-eight hours, this makes full one thousand prisoners on his hands—near half of Pegram's command—a troublesome encumberance truly.

Speculations are rife as to what will be Wise's course on learning of this defeat, rout and dispersion of the best part of what was lately his army of the Northwest."

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A train arrived at Grafton at ten o'clock this morning, bringing the body of Gen. Garnett, late commander of the Confederate forces at Laurel Hill, where it was received with military honors, and many encomiums are expressed on the bravery he exhibited in battle.

RICHMOND, July 18, Midnight.—Col. W. E. Starke, Aid to Gen. Robert S. Garnett, and who was with him when he fell, says that in the fight Gen. Garnett lost about 20 killed. Four Georgia companies have 200 men missing. It is believed they were surrounded and taken prisoners. Col. S. says that the remainder of the force re treated in good order. They will reach Monterey, Highland county, to-morrow night.

In the fight with Lieut. Col. Pegram at Rich Mountain, there were 40 Confederates killed and 600 taken prisoners. Among the prisoners was Lieut. Col. Pegram.

More about Gen. Garnett's Command.—GRAFTON, VA., July 17.—The Southerners have escaped Gen. Hill's Federal forces through a pass within a mile and a half of Hill's camp.* [If this is reliable news it is very probable that Gen. Garnett's command is safe.—TEL. REP.]

*Hill's forces are at Oakland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 47 miles east of Grafton, and 232 miles from Baltimore.

Gen. Wise and his Staff.—The Greenbrier (Va.) Chronicle of the 13th inst., brings accounts of the movements of Gen. Henry A. Wise.

Through Mr. S. A. M. Syme, of the Richmond Blues, now under Gen. Wise's command, we learn, that Gen. Wise and staff have left Charleston, Kanawha, for Jackson county.

A considerable force has accompanied the General, and it is supposed he will not stop short of Ravenswood, a village on the Ohio River.* Gen. Wise's approach has caused no little consternation and alarm among the Tories and the people of Ohio contiguous to the river. A general stampede had taken place, some of them even swimming the river in their fright. The Blues had a brush with the enemy, in which the Federal Captain was killed. The enemy were so strongly posted, that but for their cowardice, it would have been impracticable to dislodge them. Our men were marching through a ravine when they were attacked by the enemy, posted on the heights above them. They fired upon our boys, and retreated so hurriedly that it is supposed they must have shot over their shoulders as they ran. The Blues, as stated above, killed their captain, and received no injury whatever.

Gov. Wise's Legion.—We had a few moments' conversation last night with a gentleman connected with Gen. Wise's Legion, and he informed us that the entire command was not only in general good health, but were sanguine that they would do the State and Confederacy good service in their mission on the Kanawha. He told us that Capt. Jenkins, who was in command of a battalion of about 500 men, had an engagement with a Federal force of fully 1,500, and sixty of the Hessians were sent to their final dwelling places. The Confederate loss was only one killed and two wounded.—*Rich. Dispatch, 18th.*

Not Captured.—The Cincinnati Enquirer contradicts the story, which it originated, that three companies of the 19th Ohio Regiment had been captured by O. Jennings Wise. Though hemmed in and in great danger, the three companies managed to escape with but slight loss.

The Three Months' Men.—An Alexandria paper of the 15th says that these men intend to return home before re-enlisting, but that sixtenths will re-enlist. [Doubtful.] A similar statement about going home first is telegraphed from Martinsburg.

The Sumter's Prizes.—A Dispatch from Boston, 15th inst., says that

"A letter, dated Havana 10th, states positively that the Spanish authorities have ordered the prizes of the Sumter to leave immediately. A letter from the captain of the brig Albert Adams, one of the prizes, dated Cienfuegos, July 7th, states that the Captain General has released all the Sumter's prizes, and that they would sail the next morning."

New Mexico.—A letter from Santa Fe, June 16, says,—

H. D. Connelly, for many years a merchant in New Mexico, has been appointed Governor, but will not qualify himself until after the expiration of Gen. Rencher's term of service.

Later from Missouri.—ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The Missourians under Magoffin, attacked the Federals between Sedalier and Georgetown, killing 7 and losing 3. Magoffin has 700 men.

Incidents of the Martinsburg Battle.—From the Baltimore Exchange we copy the following:

The feat of the "contraband" (Virginia nigger) capturing a Lieutenant, regimentals and all, is suggestive.

"The most brilliant exploit of the day was the capturing of between forty and fifty Federal prisoners by a body of horsemen. Company A, of the 15th Pennsylvania regiment, were sent in advance of the main body as scouts. It consisted of 63 men. At the residence of Wm. McGarry, Esq., a farmer, they hailed one of the daughters, inquired for her father, whom they said they had an account to settle with, as he had been feeding and harboring Rebel troops. The young lady said she did not know where her father was, when twelve of the party started out to hunt him up. Several of the remaining troops now grossly insulted the young lady, and said to her if she did not reveal where her father was that they would put her to death, and pointed their bayonets at her heart. At this stage, a body of 25 horsemen galloped up, under Capt. Robert Swan. They were on the point of being fired upon, when Capt. Swan shouted "my God, men, don't fire on your friends! Down with your muskets." Upon which they, thinking it was some of their own troops, obeyed the order. As quick as thought, Swan's men were off of their horses, and, with drawn swords and pistols, demanded their surrender, which they did without hesitation.

They then disarmed them, tied their hands behind their backs, and marched them off to Winchester.

Another feat and one more humorous, was that of a slave of Mr. McGarry's who captured a Lieutenant of the same company, disarmed him, and divesting him of his "regimentals," sword and pistol, donned them himself and marched him "prisoner of war" off to Winchester. "Nigger as good as white man" that time.

The telegraph reports that Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in the Abolition Senate at Washington, has made a speech in effect justifying Lincoln's war on the South. If this report should prove true, we shall forever regret the part this newspaper took in the last Presidential election, acknowledge ourselves deceived in the man and consider him as a renegade and traitor to his section of country. We cannot but think there is a mistake in this report. We hope that Mr. Breckinridge has not made this fatal mistake. If true, a promising man has committed suicide.

Richmond Examiner.

More Abatement of War Fever.—The Boston Atlas, one of the most violent war journals, has reduced its dimensions about twenty five per cent.

To prevent wounds from mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar on them.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale:—In one of your late papers, you have an extract from a South Carolina paper concerning a substitute for Tea and Coffee, mentioning particularly, Cacina, or Indian tea. During the revolutionary war, various articles were used for tea. Coffee was then scarcely known. In the change of times Coffee has become, especially at the South, an essential article of household beverage. As a substitute, a great variety of articles have been used. I have seen Rye, Wheat, and Peas roasted and used. Carrots also, I have seen sliced, dried and used for the same purpose. But of all the articles used as a substitute, there is nothing so good, whether in place of tea or Coffee, as a plant which is abundant in eastern Carolina, viz: yopon. I speak from personal knowledge. I have used it for several years, and have no hesitation in saying that for me, at least, it is much better than the Chinese tea, or Coffee. For three years I have scarcely tasted any other table beverage. Seamen enployed in some of our seaports use it much, and it is on observation made among them that they can do more work, and endure more fatigue in using yopon than Coffee. The taste may at first not be quite so palatable, but a little use makes it quite agreeable. A little more care in preparing the article would undoubtedly improve the taste. In the Province of Paraguay, and in neighboring territories, yopon forms an important article of commerce. It is gathered in large quantities, and is an established article of traffic among the traders. In this day of retrenchment, I know of no article which so justly merits the attention of every North Carolinian as a substitute for these table beverages that have become so difficult to be obtained C.

This yopon can be obtained of any Commission Merchant in Newbern at $1 per bushel. It is made like the Chinese tea, or if wanted strong may be boiled instead of steeped.

Arrival of Prisoners of War.—A corps of prisoners of war, numbering nearly forty men, under strong guard, passed through this city yesterday morning *en route* to Raleigh, N. C., for safe keeping. These fellows all belonged to Gen. Butler's command, and are among the recent captures on the Peninsula. They are sent to Raleigh, because there are already so many prisoners in Richmond that room cannot be found for them. As regards their appearance, it behooves us to say nothing. They seem to be of all nations—Dutch, Irish, Yankee, &c., and are evidently content with their position. A large crowd, drawn thither by curiosity and desire to behold the elephant, collected at the Southern depot to get a glimpse of him before the train moved off.

Petersburg Express.

[These prisoners have been carried through Raleigh to the Company's Shops for safe-keeping.]

North Carolina.—Every regiment that we have yet seen from North Carolina seems thoroughly equipped, and every man provided with the articles essential to service. The military representatives of this noble State are winning laurels for her in abundance, not less for the manliness and sobriety of their ordinary deportment than by their stern and indomitable valor in the field. They are calm, earnest, determined looking men, and, when the day of trial comes, will make a name in history for themselves and for North Carolina that will never die.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Fifth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.—The good old North State is pouring forth her legions without stint in the present war. Yesterday arrived the splendidly armed and equipped Fifth Regiment, composed of stalwart and gallant sons of our sturdy and unconquerable south-side neighbor, commanded by Col. Duncan K. McRae. They marched in town about 12 o'clock, and preceded by a drum corps, went into camp near Howard's Grove.

The regiment numbered about 1,100 men.

Richmond Dispatch.

Gov. Morehead.—Gov. Morehead has resigned his position as State Senator from Guilford, and started in the Express train this morning for Richmond, to represent this District in the Confederate Congress. We presume an election will be ordered, to be held on the first Thursday in August, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate thus created.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Departure of Nurses.—We are pleased to learn that three or four ladies, citizens of Charlotte and of the county, sacrificing ease and the enjoyment of home and society of friends, departed on Friday night last, for Yorktown, to nurse and provide for the soldiers who may be sick at that point. They have gone well provided with hospital stores furnished with subscriptions made by the citizens for that purpose, and we bid them God speed in their errand of mercy and commendable devotion to the Southern cause.

Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin.

Catawba County.—No county in the State possesses more natural advantages than Catawba. Besides being a beautiful and healthful country, abounding in pure free stone water, the lands are very productive, and the climate delightful. The Mineral resources of the county also are varied and valuable. Iron ore is to be had in great abundance, and several furnaces have been in operation for years, turning out every description of hollow-ware for kitchen purposes, pig-iron, &c., Lime rock abounds from which the best lime is burned; a quarry of excellent marble is worked; one or two valuable gold mines have been worked with much profit to the owners for years; and there is little doubt that other valuable minerals remain to be discovered in this favored county. Mineral springs also abound, and the water of the "White Sulphur" is pronounced by chemists and invalids who have been restored by its use, to equal any in America for its curative properties.

Iredell Express.

The citizens of New Orleans are subscribing liberally for a fund to erect a monument to Lieut. Col. Dreux, killed near Newport News in a skirmish with some Federal troops.

☞ **Single copies of the Observer** can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 37llypd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1861.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—See the notice in regard to the books for this Loan here, at the office of Judge Shepherd.

The Commissioners made a beginning on Friday, the list being headed by a patriotic citizen of the county with the handsome sum of Ten Thousand Dollars. Every person called on expressed the right feeling, and a determination to do what he could for the cause. This is natural, for it is *his own* cause, as well as that of his country and of freedom. As Vice President Stephens says, if we should permit our Confederacy to fail, our lands and other property will be worthless; therefore it is wise to strain every nerve to raise a part of our means, whereby to secure the remainder. This would be well if it were a gift we were called on to make. But it is a loan at 8 per cent. with good security, if any thing is good.

As it will certainly help the cause to state that it is so prudent and intelligent a gentleman as Daniel McDiarmid Esq. who headed the list as above, we hope he will pardon our mentioning his name.

We hear of farmers inquiring for the place to subscribe their cotton and other produce. One gentleman of Chatham, we have heard of, who will give his last and his growing crops of cotton, and has three sons in the army, whom he takes care of himself, without cost to the Confederate States. This spirit is above all praise. As the Richmond Dispatch says,—

"The Confederate loan bids fair to surpass the French contributions to the war debt of Napoleon III. in the breadth and favor of popular feeling by which it is supported."

The produce Loan is no part of the duty of these Commissioners, but will in due time be attended to by others.

"HOPE ON, HOPE EVER," says the Richmond Dispatch. Fight on, Fight Ever! may be added, till our final triumph. The disaster in Western Virginia, instead of appalling our armies, has but nerved their arms for victory at Bull Run. So be it ever. We must expect defeat occasionally, but never admit gloom or despair. "If God be for us, who shall be against us?"

P. S. The latest accounts of the Bull's Run battle are better than the first. The defeat of the vandals was more decided than we had hoped. See the accounts, which, though varying as to the losses on both sides, plainly show that the victory is ours—and important.

We think it almost certain that a great battle was fought on Saturday or yesterday. And we anticipate a still more glorious victory.

THE MOORE COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.—This fine company of Volunteers arrived here on Friday afternoon by the Western Railroad, and were received and entertained by the citizens at the Fayetteville Hotel, where they remained as the guests of the town till their departure at 9 A. M. on Saturday. We publish a list of the Officers and men, 114 in number, and they consist, as all our North Carolina companies do, of Lawyers, Doctors, Mechanics, Farmers, Merchants, and we even saw one University Student among them. They appear to range from 18 years to 50, and from the fine athletic six footer down to the delicate youth who will make up in spirit what he may lack in height and bulk.

Their 3d Lieutenant bore a brilliant Flag, the gift of the Ladies of Moore, on which they had inscribed as their motto—

"We send our boys—our best and bravest;
Guard, protect them, Thou who savest!"

And the prayer was fervently echoed by many here.

On the reverse side is the Company's motto:

"Our God, our country, and our Rights."

This Flag was made, as we are informed, by the ladies of Carthage and vicinity, and was presented by Miss Emma Dowd, daughter of Gen. W. D. Dowd, in an appropriate address, which was responded to in admirable style by Corporal John Hale McGilvary.

On the day of this presentation a Dinner, prepared by the Ladies of Moore, at Carthage, was partaken of by nearly a thousand persons.

We learn further, that the Company being unable to find suitable blankets in the stores here, the Ladies of Moore presented them with a capital home-made blanket for each number of the Company.

ROLL OF THE MOORE COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.

Captain, W P Martin.
Lieutenants, C Dowd, 1st.
J D McIver, 2d.
R W Goldston, 3d.
Sergeants, M D McNeill, 1st.
R Street, 2d.
L P Tyson, 3d.
Corporals, John McK McNeill, 1st.
F M McIntosh, 2d.
J H McGilvary, 3d.
M Brewer, 4th.

PRIVATES.

J B Blue, D C Blue, M P Blue, B Brady, J A Britt, J A J Buchan, A Brown, S W Brewer, A S Caddell, J N Caddell, J L Caddell, W R Campbell, P M Campbell, E S Cagle, H B Cox, T F Cox, G B Cox, N A Currie, L W Currie, L A Currie, W Cook, W H H Davis, N Deaton, D Davis, W T Denson, W J D Dowd, A M Dunlap, D M Dunlap, Troy Everett, D C Ferguson, A B Fry, G T Fry, N L Fry, J D Gillam, J M Gordon, D A Graham, W Graham, N C Graham, C C Harrison, Z Hogans, B G Hollingsworth, J A Jackson, J A Johnson, T Johnson, C E Jones, D Kelly, J B Kelly, H Keith, J R Keith, A J Kimbrell, J J Lawhon, B Malone, A Malone, W Malone, T S Maness, J S Maness, J B Martin, J A Medlin, B B Moore, W C Moore, C C McLean, A M McAuley, W J McNeill, M McLeod, D McLeod, J A M McLeod, N McIntosh, S J McIntosh, D McCaskill, N McDonald, W. H McDonald, M A McKinnon, J McKinnon, W McKinnon, J Nicholson, W K Nunnery, J Parsons, H M Ray, N A Ray, C C Roberts, J P Seawell, T Shaw, T B Shaw, D W Shaw, D C Shaw, S P Short, M Street, Ira Schermerhorn, O Smith, N P Smith, N T Smith, J D Tyson, N B Taylor, N Thompson, W A Vuncannon, G Wilcox, R P Wilcox, A Wadsworth, P S Wadsworth, A Wallace, W L Wallace, J T Warwick, W Whitlock.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The report mentioned by us on the —— inst., that Lt. Col. Lee had been elected Colonel of the 1st regiment of N. C. Volunteers, was incorrect. No such election had been held.

11TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—On Tuesday last this Regiment, at Garysburg, elected its Field Officers, viz: Capt. Wm. F. Clark of the Confederate Army was elected Colonel, Maj. T. B. Venable, Assistant Quartermaster, was elected Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Jonathan Evans, of the Cumberland Plough Boys, was elected Major.

Lieut. Charles H. Blocker was thereupon elected Captain of the Plough Boys, in place of Capt. Evans, and Jas. S. Evans 1st Lieut., W. A. King 2d, and O. H. Blocker 3d J. R. Shaw Orderly Sergeant.

At Forts Caswell and Johnson an election for Field Officers of the 10th Regiment of Volunteers, resulted in the choice of A. Iverson as Colonel, F. J. Faison as Lieut. Colonel, and W. H. Toon as Major.

FOR YORKTOWN.—Our friend Joseph A. Worth Esq. had a lively time this morning. In the kindness of his heart he had given notice in Thursday's Observer that he would carry packages to our volunteers at Yorktown. His corner was consequently besieged by a crowd, and the cry was, still they come! Several drays were there to carry the boxes to the boat. Mr. Worth says he intends to get the boxes over the railroads without charge; and in this, too, we predict for him a lively time, unless those corporations have been slandered.

☞ Communications from the "Cumberland Plough Boys" and the "Scotch Boys," just at hand, are unavoidably omitted. They are in fine spirits.

MILITIA ELECTION.—At a muster of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia on Saturday last, Thomas W. Devane was elected Lieutenant Colonel and P. F. Alderman Major. There were 707 votes cast.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Saturday's Wilmington Journal has the following. If true, France may be "counted in," in this war. But we doubt its truth:—

"A gentleman just from Charleston informs us that yesterday afternoon heavy firing was heard off the bar, and a pilot who came up reported that a French war steamer passing the blockading fleet had been fired at, possibly with the intention of bringing her to. She promptly returned the fire, injuring her assailant severely. This was the report, and it was generally credited in Charleston when our informant left. It is certain that there was heavy firing, for that every one could hear. Naturally, there was a good deal of interest and excitement. We await further news from Charleston with a good deal of anxiety."

CAPT. DELAGNEL.—There is the faintest hope that this gallant officer is still living. A dispatch from Louisville, 18th, says,—"Among the wounded were Capt. Delaquel [DeLagnel] and his 1st Lieutenant. Capt. Delaquel escaped to his camp, but was afterwards carried off as a prisoner. It is reported that his wounds are so serious that he cannot recover."

It is reported that he was bayonetted after the surrender. A generous foe would have respected such bravery as he exhibited, and preferred to take him prisoner rather than to kill him.

THE RIGHT SORT OF MAN.—At the presentation of a flag to Col. Hampton's South Carolina Legion on Tuesday last, President Davis delivered the address on behalf of the ladies, in which he said,—

"For himself, he had not come to the office he occupied for its honor, but to share its perils; and when Carolina levels her bayonets for the last charge, he hoped to be with them. He intended to be where men bleed and die."

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Mr. Joseph H. Neff, ship chandler, has been arrested and committed to jail in Wilmington, for incendiary language expressive of hostility to the government. There was great excitement against Mr. Neff, we learn, the more especially as it is manifest that somebody in Wilmington has been communicating to the Lincoln government important facts, and he is suspected, it is said, of being the person, or one of the persons.

The Federal Account.—Washington city accounts profess to have full particulars of the Bull's Run battle, estimating a loss of 40 killed, and again, of 100 killed and wounded. The federal guns poured grape and canister into the Southerners *until their ammunition was exhausted.*" (Why, the same want of forethought about ammunition occurred at Bethel.) "Gen. Tyler ordered the Federalists to fall back." Three companies "covered their retreat," and had a number killed. "The horses of Sherman's battery were disabled." (That is to account for the capture of their guns.) "The Southerners used their guns well."

Another account pretends that our Bull's creek battery had been captured by the Zouaves and Massachusetts 5th; but the sending of a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead shows the falsity of that pretence.

The N. Y. Post admits only 12 killed and 40 wounded, but thinks that more may have been killed in the woods.

THOSE "MASKED BATTERIES."—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says,—

"A minor fight has been reported to have taken place to-day at Bull's Creek, six miles from Manassas Junction, where several of the Federal troops were killed. The fight lasted half an hour, but the Southerners were too well posted. Three masked batteries opened at intervals on the Federal troops, and they retired."

Another Washington authority says,—

"Gen. McDowell told Richardson that he should hereafter first examine the location of the enemy's battery, before engaging the enemy."

11TH N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Richmond Dispatch, in a complimentary notice of this Regiment, mentions an accident by which four of them were slightly wounded. The rear train of the two which conveyed them from Richmond on Tuesday night last (where to not stated) ran into the forward train, by which John C. Royall, D. A. Vestal and John B. Howell were bruised, but were walking about and able to travel the next day. W. D. Harrison had a strained back, but is improving. They are all of Capt. Connelly's company.

A TIMELY HINT.—We copy the following from the Wilmington Journal. The "50 to 75 applicants for Commissary and Quartermaster" are wanted NOW at Manassas. For the sake of their country let them shoulder a musket, instead of a side of bacon and a loaf of bread, and GO,—*go at once!*

Messrs. Fulton and Price:—Dear Sirs: I address you this morning in regard to the seemingly disposition of our young men about town who were "spiling for a fight" some three months ago, and not only the young men, but others who could whip the Yankees and not half try. I find by looking around they are not half trying, and those too, with no business, who are hanging on and seeking office where there is the least danger of getting hurt. I understand there are some 50 to 75 applications for Quarter Master and Commissary situations in the 8th Regiment. Why, the number of applicants would make a company that might do some service for their country, and the officers who have the appointment can find plenty of men who have families and depending on them for something to eat, that can fill these offices and thereby bring every one in the field, for the one and common cause. President Davis wants all the men he can get, for there is work to be done. I simply throw out these hints that you may do some good by appealing to the people and stirring them up.

YOURS TRULY AND OUR CAUSE PARTICULARLY.

The 2d Florida Regiment, about 1000 strong, passed through Wilmington, as we learn from the Journal, on Saturday, for Richmond. The Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy and 19 men lately captured off Cedar Keys, Flo., passed along at the same time, under charge of Lieut. A. T. Banks, formerly of this town, and a detachment of his company, the Columbia riflemen, by which the capture was made.

These 20 men are destined for the gallows in case the crew of the privateer Savannah should be hanged at New York, as threatened.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS.—Gov. Clark has appointed Hon. Thomas Bragg and Hon. D. M. Barringer his Aids.

YOPON TEA.—See a communication on this subject from a reliable source. A gentleman of Charleston writes to the Courier, that he had gathered a few sprigs from a fine hedge around the garden of Messrs. Gourdin, in that city, that he had the leaves carefully picked off and cleansed, and then dried in a pan over the fire until they commenced to curl. The infusion made from the leaves thus prepared resembled very much that from the ordinary Black Tea, known as the English Breakfast Tea."

MEETING OF TEACHERS.—We intended to give an account of the meeting of Teachers at Raleigh, but find it impossible, at present.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—A committee has been appointed, 81 votes to 42, to investigate the War and Navy contracts. Mr. Van Wyck, of N. Y., said that there had been a system of plunder in operation for the last few months which, for audacity and wickedness, had never been surpassed.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We are still frequently asked to break our rule by sending the Observer to new subscribers without payment in advance. It would be too great an inconvenience, even if no loss should result. We should have to keep our subscription books in some new and different mode. We must be excused.

One cash subscriber, we regret to hear, (and probably more,) is offended because we stopped his paper at the end of the year paid for. It is quite likely that others would be offended if we should continue to send them beyond their time. At all events, *it is indispensably necessary for us to stick to our rule.* We only wish hat we had adopted it long before we did.

D. D.—Madison College, Mississippi, has conferred the Degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Jos. Blount Cheshire, of Tarborough, N. C.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—Total receipts, 3,488,131 bales, against 4,439,584 last year. Decrease 951,453 bales.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS met in Richmond on Saturday last. Through the courtesy of the Wilmington Journal, which received it by telegraph, we are enabled to lay the following Message before our readers:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

GENTLEMEN: My message addressed to you at the commencement of the session contained such full information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess, and to matters connected with the public defence.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation of free and equal sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren, North Carolina and Tennessee, have consulted the action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing by proclamation, in conformity with law, that those States were admitted into the Confederacy.

The people of Virginia also, by a majority previously unknown in her history, have ratified the action of her Convention, uniting her fortunes with ours.

The States of Arkansas, North Carolina, and Va., have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee, at the election to be held early next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct a removal of the several Executive departments, with their archives, to this City, to which you had removed the seat of Government.

Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt and energetic action.

The accumulation of his forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could the necessary measures for her defense and protection be so effectually directed as from her own capital. The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks, has fully sufficed to strip the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the U. S. had previously concealed their odious features now stand fully revealed.

The message of their President and the action of their Congress during the present month, confess the intention of subjugating these States by war, whose folly is equaled by its wickedness;—a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities, not to be avoided by us, will fall with double severity on themselves.

Commencing in March last, with the affectation of ignoring the Secession of seven States which first organized this Government;—persisting in April in the idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by *posse comitatus*—continuing in the successive month the false representation, that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the very basis on which this government is constituted, the President of the U. S. and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of these States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad—not defense of its own liberties, but subversion of those of the people of the U. S. The series of manoeuvres by which this impression was created, the art with which they were devised, and perfidy with which they were executed, were already known to you, but you could scarcely have supposed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made a subject of boast and self-laudation in an Executive message.

Fortunately for truth and history, however, the President of the United States details with minuteness the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of an armistice of which he confesses to have been informed, "but only by rumors too vague and uncertain to fix attention."

The hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumter, admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible, the sending of notice to the governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then quoting from his inaugural address the assurance that there could be no conflict unless these States were aggressors, he proceeds to declare his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of this promise.

So free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it, and in defiance of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet, he charges these States with becoming the assailants of the United States without a gun being in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only a few in the fort; he is indeed fully justified in saying that the case is so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, that the world will not be able to misunderstand it.

Under cover of this unfounded pretence, that the Confederate States are the assailants, that high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations had so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union probable, abandons all further disguise, and proposes to make this contest a short and decisive one, by placing at the control of the Government for the work at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000.

The Congress concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency of the force demanded, has increased it to half a million of men. These enormous preparations in men and money for the conducting of war, on a scale more gigantic than any which the world ever witnessed is a distinct avowal in the eyes of civilized man that the United States are engaged in conflict with a great and powerful nation.

They are at last compelled to abandon the pretence of being engaged in dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection, and are driven to the acknowledgment that the ancient Union has been dissolved. They recognize the separate existence of these Confederate States by interdiction, embargo and blockade of all commerce between them and the U. S. not only by sea but by land; not only in ships but in cars,—not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States; and finally they have repudiated the foolish conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the U. S., for they are waging war, indiscriminate war, upon them all with that savage ferocity unknown to modern civilisation.

In this war, rapine is the rule. Private residences in peaceful rural retreats are bombarded and burnt—grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch—and when the torch is not convenient, careful labor is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use or ornament remaining in private dwellings, after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of the brutal soldiery.

In 1781, Great Britain, when invading her revolted colonies, took possession of the very district of country near Fortress Monroe now occupied by the troops of the U. S. The houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected, were protected by the avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that the victims are their fellow citizens.

Mankind will shudder to hear the tale of outrages committed on defenceless females by soldiers of the U. S. now invading our homes; yet these outrages are prompted by the inflamed passions and madness of intoxication.

But who shall depict the horror with which they regard the cool and deliberate malignance which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection—said by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people, makes special war on the sick, including women and children, and by carefully devised measures, prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary for their cure.

The sacred claims of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battle by a careful diversion of attack from the hospitals containing the wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a government and people that pretend to desire a continuance of fraternal connexions. All these outrages must remain unavenged save by the universal reprobation of mankind.

In all cases where the actual perpetrators of the wrongs escape capture, they admit of no retaliation. The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of waging a like war upon the sick, the women and the children of the enemy. But there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the U. S. which do admit of retaliation. I have been driven to the necessity of enforcing this repression.

Prisoners of war-taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner Savannah, sailing under our Commission, were, as I was credibly advised, treated like common felons—put in irons, and confined in a jail usually appropriated to criminals of the worst degree, and threatened with punishment. As such, I had made application for the exchange of these prisoners to the commanding officer of the enemy's squadron off Charleston, but that officer had already sent the prisoners to New York when application was made. I therefore deemed it my duty to renew the proposal for the exchange to the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the U. S., the only officer having control of the prisoners. To this end I dispatched an officer to him under a flag of truce; and in making the proposals, I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such severity and retaliation on prisoners held by us as should secure the abandonment of the practice.

This communication was received and read by the officer in command of the army of the United States, and a message was brought from him by the bearer of my communication, that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible.

I earnestly hope that this promised reply, which has not yet been received, will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated in this unhappy contest with that regard to humanity which has made such conspicuous progress in the conduct of modern warfare.

As a measure of precaution, however, and, until the promised reply is received, I still retain in close custody some officers captured from the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to enlarge on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of the prisoners held by our enemy.

I append a copy of my communication to the President and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the U. S. and of the report of the officer charged to deliver it, marked Document A.

There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have directed your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this government and the States usually termed border slave States, which cannot properly be withheld from notice.

The hearts of our people are so animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States, which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or authorize hostilities against them, that a very large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren, and that if unrestricted by the actual presence of large armies for the subversion of civil authority and declaration of martial law, some of them at least would joyfully unite with us. That they are with almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts of which daily recurring events fully warrant the assertion.

The President of the U. S. refuses to recognise in these, our late sister States, the right of refraining from attack on us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them having ever been a state out of the Union.

This view of the constitutional relations between the States and the Gen'l Gov't is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the message, that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of delegating that power to the military commander at his discretion; and both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of his opinion in the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the laws, that some single law (made in such extreme tenderness of citizens' liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent) should, to a very limited extent, be violated.

We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a gov't that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded.

The operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which, heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the U. S.

The forces hitherto raised proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized this Confederacy, as is evinced by the fact that, with the exception of three fortified islands, whose defence is efficiently aided by preponderating naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of those States, and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Gov't, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. These forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by half a million of men, as now proposed by the enemy; and a corresponding increase of our forces will become necessary.

The recommendations for the raising and efficient equipment of this additional force will be contained in a communication of the Sec'y of War, to which I need scarcely invite your earnest attention.

In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of abundant crops with which we were then cheered. The grain crops generally have since been harvested, and the yield proven to be the most abundant known in our history. Many believe the supply will be adequate to two years consumption of our population.

Cotton, sugar and tobacco, forming a surplus production of our agriculture, and furnishing the basis of our commercial interchanges, present a most cheering promise; and kind Providence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth from our soil in all portions of our Confederacy. It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this assurance, because of the need of large and increased expenditure in support of our army.

Elevated and purified by the sacred cause they maintain, our fellow citizens, of every condition of life, exhibit the most self-sacrificing devotion. They manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and the immense wealth which a fertile soil and genial climate have accumulated in this Confederacy of agriculturists.

It could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenues which with eager zeal they have contributed, at the call of their country, in the single article of cotton. The subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government, cannot fall short of fifty millions of dollars, and will probably largely exceed that sum; and scarcely an article required for the consumption of the army is provided otherwise than by the subscription to the produce loan so happily devised by your wisdom.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report submitted to you, will give you the amplest details connected with that branch of the public service

But it is not alone in their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit these States evince how worthy they are of the liberties which they so well know how to defend.

In numbers far exceeding those authorized by your laws, they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy.

Their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country—the cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet the threatened invasion, in whatever proportions it may assume—the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year, with unfaltering purpose, until they have made good to the uttermost their right to self-government—the generous and almost unquestioning confidence which they display in their government during the pending struggle—all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has rarely if ever seen.

To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a language incomprehensible to them. To resist attacks on their rights or their liberties is with them an instinct.

Whether this war shall last one, or three or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last until the enemy shall have withdraw from their borders,—till their political rights, their altars, and their homes are freed from invasion. Then, and then only, will they rest from this struggle, to enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and sturdy arms.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861.

The Fight at Manassas!

BRILLIANT VICTORY!

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 18—10 P. M.—Victory perches upon our banners. The army of the Potomac, under Gen. Beauregard, gave battle to the enemy today, at Bull's Run, four miles from Manassas Junction, and three miles to the left of the Alexandria Railroad. The enemy attempted to cross the ford at several points in great numbers, but were repulsed by our brave and determined troops three times, with heavy loss on the enemy's side. The enemy retreated about five o'clock in the afternoon in confusion, two of our regiments pursuing them. A large number of them have been taken prisoners. On our side, the casualties are few.

Yesterday the enemy appeared in force at Fairfax Court House, when, after exchanging a few shots with them, our troops retreated to Bull's Run, Gen. Beauregard preferring to give battle there. The General was hurriedly sent for and quickly came to the scene of action, when he ordered the retreat, which has proved to be a brilliant strategic movement. At first our troops were much displeased, believing the retreat had been ordered by some junior officer; but when they learned that the order emanated from their General-in-Chief, they were perfectly satisfied, having in him unbounded confidence. The regiments engaged in this brilliant and successful battle were the First Virginia, the Seventeenth (Alexandria) Virginia, the Mississippi and the Louisiana.

All of our men behaved with the utmost coolness and fought like the disciplined soldiers of a Napoleon. The conduct of our gallant little army (never before under fire,) on this occasion surpasses all praise.

Correspondence Richmond Examiner.

Further Particulars.—Information derived from gentlemen who left Manasssas Junction yesterday morning enables us to lay before our readers the important particulars of the great victory achieved by our troops on Thursday last.

At dawn of day, the enemy advanced upon our lines. The Washington Artillery went out to meet them, and a skirmishing fight between the opposing forces of flying artillery immediately began and lasted until 11 A. M. As this hour their whole front, infantry and artillery, continuing still to advance, our infantry also pushed forward and the fight became general.

The battle continued with unabated fury for three hours, when about 2 P. M., the enemy's centre giving way before the combined fire of our artillery and the charge of our infantry, their whole force fell back precipitately and in disorder.

But, after an interval of an hour, during which there was some unimportant skirmishing, at 3 P. M., the enemy returned to the charge with redoubled impetuosity, and again, after severe fighting, were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

A third time they were rallied and brought up but only to be repulsed quickly and with great slaughter.

It was now 5 P. M., and the enemy made no attempt to renew the fight, but retreated hastily, leaving the field, strewn with the bodies of their dead and wounded, in possession of the Confederates.

The battle had extended along the creek, "Bull's Run," a distance of over a mile, and within this space the enemy had left 986 of their men dead or mortally wounded.

Our loss as counted that night, was 137 killed, wounded and missing, but by the next morning, this number was reduced to less than sixty by the return of stragglers.

The famous Sherman battery, upon which the enemy evidently based so much hope of success, was almost utterly annihilated. Our 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, is said to have fought desperately. Three separate charges were made by it with the bayonet, and in each instance the enemy fled like sheep. Among the enemy's dead were many officers, whose uniforms indicated high rank, though their names were unknown. Before the departure of the train for Richmond, yesterday morning, the enemy had sent in a flag of truce to Gen. Beauregard, asking permission to bury thir dead, which was, of course, granted.

The number of the enemy actually engaged is variously estimated at between five and ten thousand, whilst our force little exceeded 3,500.

Only eight of our men are certainly known to have been killed, which, with those who are so severely wounded as to leave little or no hope for their recovery, will, perhaps, bring our actual loss up to twenty. Few of our men who were struck are dangerously hurt. About twenty of them came down last evening by the Central cars.

It was reported that seven guns of the Sherman battery had been captured by our troops, but others deny the truth of this statement. But all agree that we secured many hundred rifles and muskets, besides a vast quantity of side arms.

Another account says that our loss will not exceed 50 or 60, including 10 killed; and that of the enemy hardly over 200.

Another Account.—Other passengers from Manassas, state that the killed, wounded and missing of the Confederate army number 142, and the number of the Federals left dead on the field, 986.

It will be seen that there are wide discrepancies in the accounts.

The reports of the loss of the enemy are conflicting, varying from five to fifteen hundred. Certain it is, their retreat had every appearance of a signal rout, leaving, as they did, their dead behind them, and losing six pieces of their artillery. Two of the Virginia Regiments pursued them for some distance, and captured quite a number of prisoners. It is said the enemy, in their several advances, behaved at first with much spirit, quickly rallying and closing up their mowed columns, but finally broke, and gave way under the murderous execution of our musketry and artillery.

On Wednesday afternoon, dispatches were sent to General Johnston to repair with a portion of his command to reinforce General Beauregard at Manassas. Johnston has his entrenchments at Winchester strongly fortified and defended with heavy artillery, as to be able to spare at least half his command without any risk. The propriety of these instructions is vindicated by the dispatch in another column announcing that Patterson has left Martinsburg, and is on his way across the Potomac. Johnston by this time is at Manassas, prepared to take part in the fight to-day, should it occur.

The enemy, as they advanced, displayed their accustomed vandalism, burning and destroying as they went. The villages of Fairfax Court-House, Germantown and Centerville, were reduced to ashes, and men and women were fleeing in every direction. Such are the well authenticated accounts of passengers by the Central train of yesterday.

P. S. Official accounts received at the War Department show that the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing was only sixty, while the loss of the Federals was over five hundred.

Movements of Gen. Patterson.—LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Instead of going to Winchester, Gen Patterson went to Charlestown. The General was satisfied that Winchester could not be attacked on the north side without great loss of life.

Twenty-one yankee prisoners were brought to Staunton, Va., and lodged in jail on Thursday.

From Wise's Legion.—CHARLESTON, Va., July 14, 1841.—The enemy are coming up the Kanawha on both sides, in force estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 men. When last seen, they were twenty-two miles below here, and our army has marched down to meet them. Capt. Jenkins met them at Cabell Court House, but was compelled to retire, losing two men. He is said to have killed twenty-five or thirty. A battle is expected hourly.

These Ohio wolves desolated the beautiful place and property of Hon. A. S. Jenkins, member of the late U. S. Congress, and destroyed or carried off property estimated at $30,000. Capt. Jenkins, however, has determined to get even with them; and, to begin, captured, a day or two ago, a steamboat on the Ohio, and took therefrom one box of revolvers and one of swords.

Gen. McClellan is stated to have released all the prisoners on parole (not to fight again till exchanged) except Col. Pegram. They were on the way to our forces at Monterey, where they were expected to arrive on Friday last.

A fight is said to have occurred between a part of Gen. Wise's army and the enemy on Cook river. Eighty of the enemy were killed, and only a few of our men.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 18th, 1861—P. M.—Three hundred Confederate Cavalry have invaded Appanoose County [in the Southern part of Iowa,] and have produced great terror in the adjoining counties.

DIED,

On Saturday last, at the residence of S. J. Hinsdale, LAURA, daughter of Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, aged 16 months.

At the residence of William W. Faison, in Duplin county. on the 11th inst., of paralysis, Mrs. SUSANNAH OATES, in the 77th year of her age.

At Newbern, on the 17th inst., of Consumption, GEORGE S. STEVENSON, Esq. a prominent member of the bar of that place, leaving a wife and several children.

In Yadkin county on the 7th inst., of apoplexy, JAMES S. GRANT, in the 45th year of his age.

Departed this life, Sabbath the 7th inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. SUSAN M. CLIFTON, consort of J. O. Clifton (eldest son of the Rev. J. L. Clifton,) leaving a bereaved husband and four little children (one at her breast) to mourn their irreparable loss. The subject of this notice was born January 9, 1836; she was married January 25, 1853; she was baptized August 21st, 1853, and from that time up to her death she lived a christian life. During her sickness she was patient and bore her affliction with fortitude and resignation. A few minutes before her death she called her husband to her and gave him some directions about her children, and told him she had the evidence that she would be happy, and then she calmly went to sleep in the arms of death.

Why should we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms;
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms. COM.

Loan to the Confederate States!

BOOKS of subscription to receive this Loan are now open at the office of J. G. Shepherd in Fayetteville. The Commissioners who have this matter in charge appeal to their fellow-citizens to come forward and aid their country in a time so full of the utmost interest to all. While the investment is regarded as safe and remunerative, it is not to this consideration that the appeal is addressed. The question is one of the highest moment to the people of the Confederate States. It is their DUTY to aid in this war, as they value life, liberty, honor! All loans will be accepted from fifty dollars upward.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

Dental Notice.

DR. SCOTT will be absent from Fayetteville until September.

July 18, 1861. 40tf

Dwelling for Rent.

THE two-story brick building on the corner of Green and Bow streets, known as the Hall building. For particulars apply to D. ANDERSON.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

Petersburg Express and Savannah Republican please copy for two weeks.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of County Court of Cumberland, at the election to be held the first Thursday in August, 1861.

JOHN H. COOK.

July 20. 41-tei

Stray Mare Taken up.

ON or about the 1st of June, 1861, by N. A. Cameron, of Harnett County, living twenty miles from the Court House of said county, and on the Coalfields Railroad, a certain STRAY MARE of bay color, no other marks; appraised at forty-five dollars, and by the said N. A. Cameron entered upon my stray book.

DANIEL C. McLEAN, Ranger.

July 18. 41-*2wpd

Taken up,

AND committed to the jail of Cumberland county, a negro girl who says her name is EASTER, and that she belongs to James Purcell of Robeson county, and was hired to James Morgan of Richmond county. The owner will come forward, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Jailer.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

DR. SCHLOSSER

CAN be consulted in FAYETTEVILLE, from Tuesday, July 23d, till next Saturday, July 27th, at the Fayetteville House.

DR. M. SCHLOSSER

The renowned

SURGEON CHIROPODIST

—OF—

LONDON AND PARIS,

—THE—

ONLY PROFESSOR

OF THIS IMPORTANT

BUT NEGLECTED

BRANCH OF SURGERY,

WHO CURES

EFFICACIOUSLY AND PERMANENTLY

Corns,

Bunions,

Soft Corns,

—AND ALL—

Diseases of the Feet,

—WITHOUT—

CUTTING OR CAUSING THE LEAST PAIN!

So that the most timid persons
may place themselves
with the utmost
confidence
under
a

SAFE TREATMENT.

DR. SCHLOSSER, Surgeon Chiropodist, by special appointments, to

His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III.

—TO—

HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF BAVARIA,

And to all the principal Sovereigns of Europe, would, in the most respectful manner, announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, that, at the urgent solicitation of many

HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILIES,

HE HAS BEEN INDUCED TO VISIT THEIR CITY,

FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

And may be consulted in every department of pedal Surgery, especially in

CORNS, BUNIONS

AND EVERY

Disease of the Feet.

All of which, however long standing or bad, he effectually and completely cures in a few minutes, without the slightest pain or inconvenience, either during the removal or afterwards.

*

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—A dispatch from Memphis, July 12th, says, on the authority of Capt. McManus of the mail steamer from New Orleans, that a dispatch had been received at New Orleans, from Berwick Bay, stating that the C. S. war steamer Sumter, Capt. Raphael Semmes, (an account of whose running the blockade last week we published,) had returned, bringing *fifty-five thousand Enfield rifles*, together with other accoutrements, and a large number of rifled cannon. It seems that the Sumter met near Cuba an English vessel that was on her way to New Orleans with these arms, which had been ordered previously. They were transferred to the Sumter, and that vessel had arrived at the Balize in safety. The same gentleman informs us that over *ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco* were disposed of in New Orleans in one day during last week. The tobacco is intended for the French market, and the French purchasers *paid for it in gold*, instead of bills, as heretofore. This information, we believe, can be relied upon. The tobacco must be taken to France, and will go there in French bottoms. If old Abe's vessels undertake to prevent it, the distinguished railsplitter will have a fight upon his hands in which "somebody" will be hurt.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—On the 10th a bitter debate took place in both Houses on the question of legalizing Lincoln's unconstitutional acts. In the Senate, Messrs. Saulsbury of Del., Latham of Cal., Kennedy of Md., and Polk of Mo., spoke against legalizing the suspension of the habeas corpus. In this, they said the "President had committed an unjustifiable action." "The Union can never be reconstructed by the sword," &c. Mr. Polk especially plainly and emphatically denounced the President's declaration of war, increase of the army, suspension of the habeas corpus, and institution of martial law.

On the other hand, Messrs. Wilson of Mass., and Baker of Ill., justified all these. Baker was for fighting the rebellion to the death; "all the leaders of the rebellion to be brought to the halter;" if not able to reduce the South, of which he said "he was not quite certain," then "we may have to reduce her to the *condition of the Territories, and have to place over them Governors from Massachusetts and Illinois to control them. We had better run the risk to erect a despotism than to lose the Union.*"

In the House, Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio made a bold and able speech against the loan bill and the President's policy, at the close of which the bill was passed, 149 to 5. The nays were Messrs. Burnett, of Ky. Norton and Reid of Missouri, Wood of N. Y. and Vallandigham. All the Maryland delegation in the affirmative except May, absent.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The bogus Virginia Senators have been sworn in. The House resolution to adjourn on Friday, has passed the Senate. A resolution to call a general Convention of the States to adjust national difficulties was tabled by a vote of 92 to 5. Forney has been elected Secretary of the Senate. The army appropriation bill passed the Senate.

A bill has passed the House, calling out the militia to suppress the rebellion. The militia to be discharged sixty days after the next Congress, unless Congress otherwise directs. The 500,000 military bill, with the Senate amendments, has been placed on its passage, and an additional amendment offered that the President select Brigadier and Major Generals from the regular army. The volunteers to retain their present rank until the close of the war.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House did a fine stroke of business to-day. It passed bill authorizing President to collect the revenue outside the ports of rebellious States; also authorizing blockade; also prohibiting all commercial intercourse between the citizens of loyal and disloyal States. There were ten negative votes.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—Liverpool advices to the 5th inst. have been received. General news unimportant, except the discovery of a plot to assassinate Garibaldi.

Sales of cotton for the week ending Thursday 4th July, 158,000 bales, of which speculators took 49,000 and exporters 26,000. The market advanced during the week ¼d. The sales on Friday were 15,000 of which 6,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The quotations for fair Orleans were 8¾d, and for middling Orleans 8¼.

At London, consols were quoted at 89¼. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £572,000.

A YANKEE SWINDLE.—Our readers have seen that the steamer Cataline, one of the U. S. transports at Old Point, was burnt on the 3d inst. The New York papers are explaining *why* she was burnt. She was an old affair, purchased a few weeks ago, by three well known New York politicians, the *Hon.* O. B. Matteson, (who was expelled from Congress for stealing,) Charles Stetson, of the Astor House, and G. C. Davidson. They bought her for $18,000, to hire to the Lincoln government. They accordingly made a contract at $10,000 a mouth, and had run her 2½ months. This made $25,000. But it cost them about $10,000 to run her during the 2½ months. That left them minus $3,000. Well, she was insured in Wall street for $25,000, and the government had contracted to pay them $50,000 in case of her loss while in its service. Net gain by the operation of burning her, $72,000. Who can wonder that she was burnt? The facts are from the N. Y. Tribune. The Republican leaders intend to feather their nests out of this war, and they doubtless lick their lips over the four hundred millions of dollars called for by Lincoln.

TWO MEN KILLED.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal, that Geo. W. Duval and John Donahoe, two of the town guard, were killed on Tuesday night by a desperate runaway negro named Bill Wanet. The negro escaped, has been outlawed, with a reward of $500 offered by the Mayor.

Young Hackett, of the Louisiana Battalion, killed with Col. Dreux near Newport News, was a native of Wilkes county, N. C., to which his body has been carried for interment in the family burial place.

CANNON RATHER THAN COTTON.—The Richmond Examiner well says,—

"Let us not look abroad for recognition. Let us not trust to France, Great Britain or to cotton. Let us not expect success from the possession of a staple given us by Providence; but let us hew out our own independence by our own right arms, owing it to prowess and conduct alone. Then shall we indeed have a place in the great muster-roll of nations. We shall not rank as a parasite of England or France, or possess a dangerous importance, like the toad, from the jewel he happens to carry in his head. Prudence and pride alike counsel that we shall fight our way through this difficulty bravely and perseveringly, not looking for success to purchase or diplomacy. A few battles and victories will be worth more to us than many years of cotton crops."

Five Hundred "Fugitive Slaves."—A gentleman who has just arrived from Gloucester county, informs us that the Abolitionists at Fortress Monroe have stolen as many as 500 negroes from those localities, which are forthwith to be sent off to Cuba for sale. They do not recognize the negroes as property, they say, but the Southerners do, therefore the "fugitives" are to be disposed of in order to help to pay the expenses of "putting down the rebellion." The depredations of the barbarians are so great that families are moving away in horror and alarm.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

MARRIED,

At Manchester, on the 11th inst., By the Rev. G. A. Russell, Rev. DAVID FAIRLEY and Miss JANIE, daughter of the late Rev. Alex. McIver.

In Sampson county, on the 9th of July, at the residence of Luke A. Powell, Esq., by Isham Royal, Esq., Mr. HENRY E. SMITH, to Miss ANNA POWELL, all of Sampson.

DIED,

In Cumberland County, on the 10th ult., Mr. JOHN McDUFFIE, aged eighty seven years.

On Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, N. C., on the 10th inst., of cancer of the face, Mrs. SOPHIA E. CROOM, aged 38 years, wife of H. R. Croom.

On Friday, 21st of June, at his father's residence in Bladen county, W. H. SHAW, a volunteer in the Bladen Guard, aged 20 years.

In Richmond, on the 9th day of July, at the residence of John E. Epps, Esq., THOMAS S. PRICE, (a native of North Carolina,) Orderly Sergeant of the Arkansas Travellers, with pneumonia, after a severe illness of ten days' suffering, aged 25 years.

OUR TRIP TO SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK—THE 2d AND 4th REGIMENTS.

The 4th regiment of North Carolina volunteers, now stationed at Suffolk, Va., is composed of the following companies:

Company A, Capt W A Johnson, Halifax. Company B, Capt Willis L Miller, Davidson. Company C, Capt Smith, Anson. Company D, Capt Dixon, Cleveland. Company E, Capt G H Faribault, Wake. Company F, Capt Z B Vance, Buncombe. Company G, Capt T T Slade, Rockingham. Company H, Capt Richard Anderson, Stanly. Company I, Capt Jesse Hargrave, Davidson. Company K, Capt W H Harrison, Wake.

The commissioned officers are as follows: Colonel, Junius Daniel; Lieut Colonel, George S Lovejoy; Major, Paul F Faison; Adjutant, Seaton Gales: Surgeon, J W Hutchings; Assistant Surgeons, T H Wingfield and M L Nelson; Quartermaster, B F Lockhart; Commissary, E A Daniel; Chaplain, Needham Cobb. Non-commissioned staff, R C Badger, Sergeant Major; W L Skinner, Commissary Sergeant; —— Fortune, Quartermaster do. Strength of the regiment upwards of 900.

On our recent visit we found this regiment, many of whom we know personally, in excellent health, with the exception of some cases of measles. The officers are strict, as they should be, but not tyrannical or harsh. The Colonel, Lt. Colonel and Major have all received a military education, and the Colonel was for three or four years in active service. They appear to be very well fitted in every respect for their positions. The list of Captains, too, is composed of first rate men and soldiers. Indeed, the men of the 4th have reason to be proud of their officers.

The 2d regiment, stationed near Norfolk, is composed of the following companies: Company A, Capt B O Wade, Warren. Company B, Capt George Wortham, Granville. Company C, Capt Thomas S Kenan, Duplin. Company D, Capt J Fulton, Cleveland. Company E, Capt B K Norment, Robeson. Company F, Capt S H Whitaker, Halifax. Company G, Capt H E Coleman, Granville. Company H, Capt W T Williams, Nash. Company I, Capt T L Jones, Warren. Company K, Capt John Ray, Catawba.

The commissioned officers are as follows: Colonel, Solomon Williams; Lt. Colonel, Edward Cantwell; Major, Augustus W. Burton; Adjutant, John C. Pegram; Quartermaster, William J. Alston; Commissary, William T. Arrington; Surgeon, James Johnson; Assistant Surgeons, P. W. Young and John Miller; Chaplain, F. Fitzgerald. Non-commissioned staff, Thomas J. Foote, Sergeant Major; B. F. Powell, Quartermaster Sergeant; Samuel T. Williams, Commissary Sergeant. Col. Williams has received a fine military education. There can be no doubt of his superior qualifications for his position. Col. Cantwell was in service in Mexico, and he, with Major Burton, will no doubt ably second and sustain the worthy commander of this regiment in every emergency. The 2d is encamped in a fine grove near Norfolk, nearly surrounded by salt water, and cooled by pleasant sea breezes.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE SHAKING.—This great Lincoln organ (for Greely made Lincoln President) is for stopping the war after one great battle, the defeated party giving up. It says, "We concede the possibility of the rebels proving the stronger party; but if they do, let us frankly own it, and promptly arrest the wanton effusion of blood. And, if they cannot keep the field against us, they will do likewise."

And again: "This war is costing the Government from twenty to forty millions of dollars per month, and the country—in the disruption and stagnation of its industry—a great deal more. We are naturally anxious—being ourselves heavy sufferers along with our neighbors—to see this deplorable state of things brought to an end at the earliest possible moment. We believe the misery endured every week throughout the land, because of idleness and want, outweighs the suffering that would result from two or three smart battles. In short, we believe the patriot soldiers are to-day able and eager to whip the rebels, and we want to see them allowed to try. If they are not able to thrash the traitors in fair stand-up fight, *our pride revolts at the idea of slowly starving them into subjection or whipping them by virtue of money borrowed in Europe.* We say, challenge them to meet the patriot volunteers in fair fight; if they quail, they are ruined; if they fight, and are beaten, they must give it up; *while, if they beat us, we ought to do the same.*"

The Northern Propositions for Peace.—A friend has sent us, from Boston, a large hand-bill containing the only terms of peace which the people of that city will offer the South. He says those large posters, of which the following is a copy, are posted up all over Boston, and seem to reflect the sentiments of the people. The original bill may be seen at our office:

CONDITIONS OF PEACE REQUIRED OF THE SO-CALLED SECEDED STATES.

ARTICLE 1. Unconditional submission to the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. To deliver up *one hundred* of the *arch traitors*, to be hung.

ARTICLE 3. To put on record the names of all others who have been traitorous to the Government, who shall be held infamous and disfranchised forever.

ARTICLE 4. The property of all traitors to be confiscated to pay the damages.

ARTICLE 5. The Seceded States to pay all the balance of the expense, and restore all stolen property.

ARTICLE 6. The payment of all debts due to Northerners, and indemnity for all indignities to persons, loss of time, life and property.

ARTICLE 7. The removal of the cause of all our difficulties, which can only be done by the immediate and unconditional ——.

ARTICLE 8. Until a full compliance with all the above terms, the so-called Seceded States to be held and governed as United States Territory.

This is the least than an indignant people will accept, outraged as they have been by the foulest, most heinous, and gigantic instance of crime recorded in history. *Louisville Courier.*

Very generous and liberal terms! we shall richly deserve them, if we submit ourselves to the mercy of such people.

The concluding paragraph would argue that the Yankees are really wrothy. "An indignant people, outraged as they have been by the foulest, most heinous and gigantic instance of crime recorded in history." That is, the poor Southerners, tired of being fleeced by the Yankees, have perpetrated the unspeakable crime of intimating their wish that the fleecing shall cease. It would be difficult to imagine a more heinous sin, in the eyes of the Yankee! What! refuse to let them put their hands in your pockets and steal *ad libitum!* "The most gigantic crime recorded in history!" Accordingly, the money clauses occupy a large space in the generous conditions. The outraged Yankees are to be redressed by universal confiscation at the South. Give them money, and the monstrous crime will be atoned for and their rage will cease.—*Richmond Whig.*

The N. C. Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad Company was held in Salisbury on Wednesday and Thursday last. We learn from a private source that Messrs. McRae of Wilmington, Mebane of Alamance, Webb of Orange and C. Phifer of Cabarrus, were elected Directors on the part of the Stockholders. The Directors appointed by the State are the same as heretofore, except Ralph Gorrell was appointed in place of R. P. Dick. Mr. J. W. Thomas, of Davidson, represented the State's interest in the meeting.

At a meeting of the Directors, Paul Cameron, Esq., of Orange, was elected President of the Road, in place of C. F. Fisher, declined. *Charlotte Democrat.*

Dr. William Crosland, of Bennettsville, S. C., has taken $5000 in Confederate Stock, and subscribed the amount of 250 bales of Cotton of his growing crop.—*Charleston Courier.*

Ex-Governor James H. Adams, of Richland District, S. C., died on Saturday last.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.
50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

Late News from Seat of War!
THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him to call at his Store as early as convenient, and close all accounts by note or cash. He hopes none will refuse to do this, as he may be absent from home some time, and is very desirous to close up all open accounts. He trusts that those whose accounts are of long standing, will exert themselves *a little* during his absence to pay. J. A. PEMBERTON.
Yorktown, Va., June 5, 1861. 29-2m
P. S. W. B. Shemwell or E. L. Pemberton, either is authorized to receipt and settle accounts for me.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
June Term, 1861.
PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on the first Monday in August next, a Negro SLAVE, who says his name is Henderson Sears. Said Slave was committed to the Jail of this County as a Runaway, on the first day of May 1860, and is sold by order of Court pursuant to act of Assembly.
Said Slave is about 21 years old, 5 feet eleven inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is black, and is a very likely fellow.
HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
By P. F. ALDERMAN, D. S.
June 5. 28-ts

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. SCOTT may be found in his Office, after the 12th of June, for a few weeks; and would request all who desire his services, to call soon, as he does not wish to remain in Fayetteville all the summer.
June 8. 29-tf

HACKS FOR HIRE.
THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.
ALBERT GEAN.
McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOW IN MARKET.
ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.
By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.
CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

JAMES KYLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—
1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.
With a large assortment of all kinds of
GOODS,
All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.
April 11, 1861. 12tf

At No. 34, Hay St.
10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.
CLOTHING
at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.
All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.
All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

THE THREE BLIND DAUGHTERS
OF MOSES HALL, of Sampson County, will visit the following places:
Clinton on Thursday, July 4th.
Owensville, on Thursday, August 1.
Concord Church, on Saturday and Sunday, 3d and 4th August.
Persons who desire to hear the reading of the Scriptures by the blind, and also to listen to their Vocal Music, can have the opportunity, by attending at the above places. No charge will be made for admission, yet any contribution will be thankfully received.
AMOS N. HALL.
Sampson Co., June 22. 33-M&T*5tpd

NOTICE.
ON Wednesday, the 24th of this month, at Powellton, in Richmond County, the subscriber will sell on six months credit, a crop of WHEAT AND OATS, belonging to the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell.
W. F. BROOKSHIRE, Adm'r.
July 1, 1861. 38-ts

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.
Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.
Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.
D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE.
I WILL meet the citizens of Harnett County, in the different Districts as mentioned below, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes due for the year 1860. Tax payers are hereby notified to attend and settle their taxes, unless they wish their property sold:

Barbacue,	Monday,	July 22d.
U. Little River,	Tuesday,	" 23d.
Stewart's Creek,	Wednesday,	" 24th.
Grove,	Thursday,	" 25th.
Neill's Creek,	Friday,	" 26th.
Buckhorn,	Saturday,	" 27th.

The candidates for Clerk of the County and Superior Courts will be present, and address their fellow citizens.
J. R. GRADY, Sheriff.
Summerville, N. C., July 8. 38-tf

A. J. HALE,
LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.
Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

Clerk of the Superior Court.
WE are requested to announce John W. Baker, Jr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.
May 22. 24-te

Clerk of the County Court.
WE are requested to announce Jesse T. Warden as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County.
May 22. 24-te

To the Voters of Robeson County.
I OFFER myself as Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Robeson County, at the election to be held in August next.
JOHN T. POPE.
May 21, 1861. 24-te

Col. John A. Rowland
is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.
April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to
announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce
ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.
April 10, 1861. 12tE

TO THE VOTERS OF ROBESON COUNTY.
JOHN R. CARTER announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Robeson County. He has acted in the capacity of Superior Court Clerk for nearly 12 months, and hopes that he has given satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, not only as Clerk, but also as Deputy Clerk during Col. McMillan's last term of office.
Election in August next.
Lumberton, N. C., June 4. 28-tE

I announce myself as a
candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Robeson County. Election in August next.
ENOCH WARD.
July 4. 37*4w

A. D. McLean is a Can-
didate for re-election to the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County, at the election in August next.
Summerville, July 15. 39-te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.
I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Sampson County, and respectfully solicit your VOTES at the ensuing election in August next.
CALTON SESSOMS.
June 9. 39-*3tpd.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.
All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

FISH! FISH!!
NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S, South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1. 57-tf

To Land Buyers.
THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,
EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.
These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.
For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.
DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

School Books.
MONTEITH'S, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies;
Smith and Bullions' Grammars;
Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics;
Bullions' and Andrews' Cæsar;
Interlinear Translations to Xenophon, Sallust, Virgil, Horace and Cæsar;
Northend's American Speaker, &c., &c.
April 3. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Houses and Lots to Rent.
THE House and Lot on Rowan street, lately occupied by Capt. C. B. Cook. A comfortable house for a small family.
—ALSO—
The House over Haymount, lately occupied by R. E. Heide. The house is new, the water good, the garden planted; a very desirable place for Summer residence.
Apply to JAS. G. COOK.
May 6, 1861. 19tf

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

The Sunny South, by Prof. In-
graham; Say and Seal, by the Author of "Wide Wide World," &c.; The Household of Bouverie, or the Elixir of Gold, by a Southern Lady; Evenings at the Microscope, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Oct. 18.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
TWO NEW VOLUMES.
Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,
JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.
☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 36tf

Molasses.
30 HHDS. MOLASSES, for sale by
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 2, 1861. 36-2m

Notice.
ON and after to-day no ICE will be sold for less than 3 cents per lb. D. ANDERSON.
July 8, 1861. 37tf

TAXES.
I WILL be at the Store formerly occupied by J. H. Roberts & Co., the balance of July, to take the Tax List. No Lists will be taken after this month expires.
July 8.—37-2w J. H. ROBERTS.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
THE perishable property, (consisting mainly of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE) of the late Mrs. Hannah Murchison, will be sold at public Auction, at the Auction Store of J. H. Cook, on the 24th day of July, 1861, (being Wednesday.) Terms made known at the time. Can be seen at Auction Store till sale.
S. T. HAWLEY, A. McLEAN, } Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 1. 35-tspd

$100 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.
DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

NOTICE.
AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.
N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.
J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped
JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;
Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.
As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.
Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

THE WELL KNOWN
Wilmington Ice House,
Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.
I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.
ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.
ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.
ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.
ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.
TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.
Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
April 1, 1861. 9-4m

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.
PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.
Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Godey's Lady's Book for May.
April 16. E. J. HALE & SON.

Harper's Magazine for April.
March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

North Carolina Form Book,
A FURTHER supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SON

LAURINBURG HIGH SCHOOL,
Dan'l Stewart Jr., A. M., Principal.
THE next Session of this INSTITUTION will open on the FOURTH TUESDAY in July 1861. For further information apply to the Secretary or Principal.
R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
July 8, 1861. 38-3t

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.
THE SIXTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday the 22d July 1861.
TUITION:—$6, $10, and $15, per Session of five months. Board $6.50 per month.
For full particulars apply to
W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
Macedonia, Montgomery N. C., July 6. 38-3t

FLORAL COLLEGE,
THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.
An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.
DANIEL JOHNSON, President.
July 3, 1861.

THE BUFFALO
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL
WILL open on MONDAY, 8th JULY, and continue twenty weeks.
D. McINTYRE, Mrs. D. McINTYRE, } Principals.
Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., July 4, 1861. 37-3t

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE Fall Session begins Aug. 5th, and closes Dec. 20th, 1861.
Rates per Session:—Board, including Fuel and Washing, at $2 a week, $40; tuition, including Latin, French and Singing, $10 to $15; Piano or Guitar, $20; Fruit or Embroidery, $5. No incidental fee.
Terms:—Twenty-five dollars in advance, the balance at the close of the session.
The Music Department will be under the care of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greensboro' Female College, and whose superiority as a teacher, are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southerners by birth and education, and are considered competent to their respective duties. The School has never as worthy of patronage as now.
For a circular address,
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.
N. B. The "S. Lander" who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his brother.
July 1. 35-3tpd

A School for Boys and Young Men.
THE undersigned will commence a School on the W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, and from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful location, excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April next. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.
Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I propose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach it thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, Use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.
DUNCAN McARTHUR.
REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. Duffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Bous, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Seott, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor, Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, J. C. Williams of Harnett.
March 28, 1861. 79tf
☞ The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 29-3t

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.
BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:
1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 5 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a good fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.
2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.
3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs